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EMPLOYMENT INJURIES NEW SOUTH WALES 1985-86



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SYDNEY

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EMPLOYMENT INJURIES
NEW SOUTH WALES
1985-86

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SYDNEY

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INQUIRIES If you would like to obtain further information about these statistics, please ring Lance Gyles on (02) 268 4408; contact ABS Information Services on (02) 268 4611, at level 3, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square, Sydney; or write to Information Services, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Box 796 GPO, Sydney 2001.

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INTRODUCTION

This is the second issue of 'Employment Injuries' for N.S.W. The first provided detailed information for each of the years 1982-83 to 1984-85. The current issue relates predominantly to the year 1985-86, although summary data for earlier years is provided in Section I.

Explanatory notes cover the source and scope of the data, the definitions and classifications used, and other matters necessary for the proper understanding of the statistics. Additionally, a technical note on the calculation of the incidence of employment injuries is provided at the end of the publication.

The principal statistics presented are summarised in Section 1. Section 2 deals with injuries arising from workplace accidents; Section 3 with injuries arising from road traffic accidents; and Section 4 with occupational diseases. The final section covers the severity of employment injuries in terms of period off

work and compensation paid for new cases.

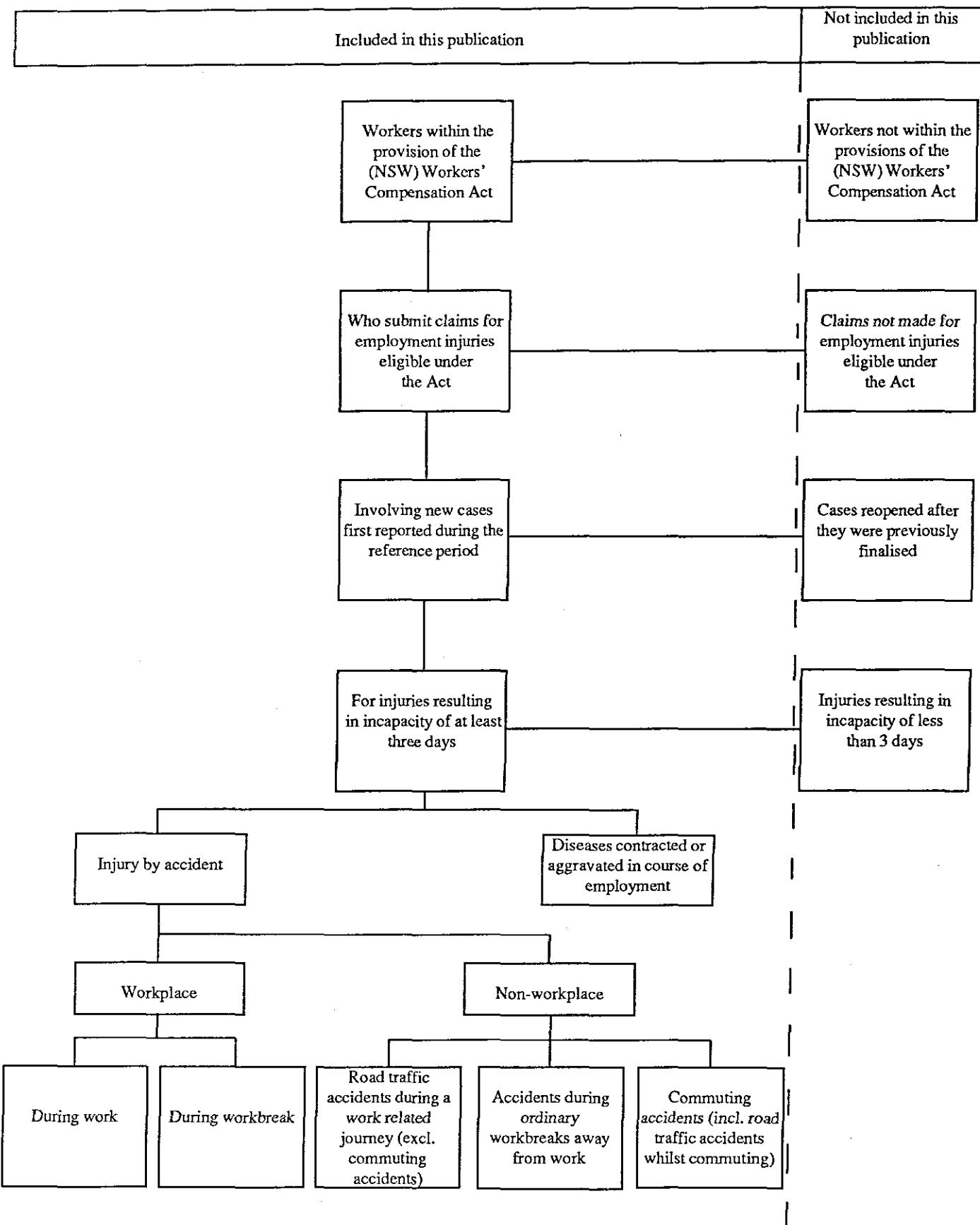
The scope of the statistics is limited to that of the (N.S.W) Workers' Compensation Act, as they are based on claims made under that Act for *compensable injuries which resulted in, or were expected to result in, three or more days of incapacity for work*. In contrast to similar statistics for other States, they are thus based on year of report, rather than date of occurrence. Notable exclusions from the N.S.W statistics are Commonwealth Government, State Rail and Urban Transit Authority employees, the N.S.W Police Force, most self-employed persons and certain other groups not covered by the (N.S.W) Workers' Compensation Act.

Users who have particular data requirements not covered by the material in this publication are invited to discuss these with Lance Gyles, Manager, Social Statistics (02) 268 4408.

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December 1987

**EMPLOYMENT INJURIES STATISTICS
SCOPE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**



EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The statistics on employment injuries in this publication have been compiled by the ABS from claims lodged with insurers (and self insurers) under the (N.S.W.) Workers' Compensation Act 1926. The information concerned is initially reported to the State Compensation Board and then passed to the ABS for processing.

Scope of the Statistics

2. The statistics relate to claims made under the Workers' Compensation Act which resulted in, or are expected to result in, three or more days of incapacity for work. This includes all fatalities and permanent disabilities as well as the temporary disabilities that satisfy the incapacity for work criterion.

3. Compensable employment injuries comprise injuries by accident and diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment. They may be either:

- (a) Workplace injuries, occurring during work or ordinary work-breaks; or
- (b) Non-work place injuries occurring:
 - whilst commuting to and from work;
 - as a result of a road traffic accident sustained on a work-related journey; or
 - during ordinary work-breaks away from the worker's place of employment.

4. As the diagram opposite shows, the statistics in this publication do not provide a complete record of all work-related injuries and diseases affecting New South Wales workers. They exclude those injuries and diseases:

- (a) sustained by the following employees who are excluded from the Workers' Compensation Act:
 - members of the police force,
 - casual workers employed for one period only of not more than five working days and who are employed other than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business;
- (b) sustained by persons to whom the provisions of the Act do not apply.
These include:
 - most self-employed persons,
 - employees of the Australian Government,
 - injuries sustained by employees of the State Rail Authority and Urban Transit Authority, where the claim for compensation was made under the N.S.W. Transport Authorities Act 1980,
 - employees suffering from disease caused by the inhalation of dust (except in coal mining) as provision for compensation in these cases is made under other Acts;

- (c) for which no claim was made under the Act;
- (d) compensable under the Act, which did not result in incapacity to work of at least three days, and
- (e) for which cases were reopened after they had previously been finalized, regardless of whether the case was reopened in the reference year.

5. With the exception of Table 5.7 in Section 5, all of the data included in this publication relate to new cases (as defined in Explanatory Note 14 below). In Table 5.7, the data are based on the year of payment as defined in Explanatory Note 15 below.

Definitions

6. The definitions in this publication conform closely to those recommended by the International Labour Organisation.

7. *Employment injuries* cover all injuries resulting from accidents, and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment.

- (a) *Injury by accident* is an employment injury resulting from workplace and non-workplace accidents.
- (b) *Occupational disease* is an employment injury distinguishable from an injury by accident by one or more of the following characteristics:
 - the slow and protracted nature of its cause;
 - it is ascribable to the repeated or continuous action of a mechanical, physical or chemical nature and is not the effect of a single event but of a cause acting imperceptively and constantly;
 - the uncertain time of its beginning; and
 - there is a possible individual pre-disposition to the development of the condition.

8. In this publication, injury by accident and occupational disease are classified by type of accident, agency of accident, nature of injury and bodily location of injury. Details of these classifications are outlined in paragraph 20-22 of these Explanatory Notes.

9. Injuries by accident may be classified as:

- (a) *workplace injuries* caused by accidents occurring at the workplace either during work or during a work break. These include all accidents occurring on the premises at which the worker is employed. They also include any accidents on work-related journeys not covered under 9 (b) below; or
- (b) *non-workplace injuries* caused by accidents, occurring away from the workplace. These comprise:

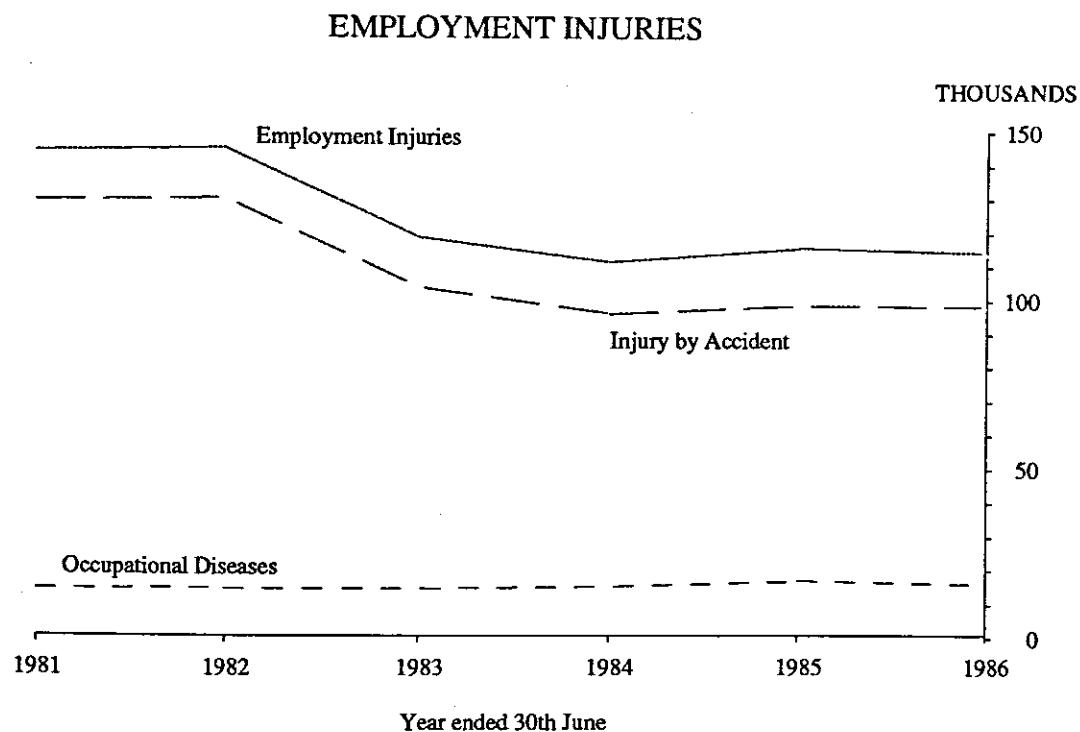
SECTION 1

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES : SUMMARY

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES

All employment injuries 1980-81 to 1985-86 (see Table 1.1)

In 1985-86, 114,443 employment injuries were reported, 1,245 fewer than in the previous year. Most of the decrease occurred in the occupational disease category (1,043). The diagram below illustrates trends since 1980-81.



Most employment injuries happen at the workplace during work, rather than when commuting or during work breaks. Accidents during work accounted for between 75 and 80 per cent of all employment injuries over the period 1980-81 to 1985-86. Since 1981-82, there has been a decline of just over 26 per cent in the number of accidents at work. The decrease for males was markedly greater than that for females, with a steady decline each year for both, except for 1984-85, when there was a small rise.

Extent of disability (see Table 1.2)

In 1985-86, there were 189 accident fatalities, 37 more (all males) than in the previous year, and 58 fatalities due to occupational diseases, 8 less than the previous year. Of the non-fatal employment injuries, the only category to show significant change was permanent partial disability resulting from disease. This category fell by 902 cases to 6,805, a reduction of 992 in male cases being offset by a rise of 90 with females.

Over the period 1982-83 to 1985-86, 98 per cent of injuries resulting from accidents caused only temporary disability. However, for occupational disease, there was a marked change in the pattern of disability. For instance, in 1982-83, 63 per cent of cases of occupational disease resulted in a permanent partial disability and 37 per cent in a temporary disability. By 1985-86, cases resulting in permanent partial disabilities were down to 42 per cent, while temporary disability cases had risen to 57 per cent. Much of this is attributable to the large increase in the last three years in the number of tenosynovitis and other diseases of the musculoskeletal system claimants, who were predominantly female.

Incidence by industry (see Table 1.5)

During 1985-86, the coal mining industry had the highest incidence of employment injuries, with just over 300 per thousand workers, this being almost five times the average for all workers (62 injuries per thousand workers). Other high risk industries were : manufacture of transport equipment (148 per thousand workers); construction (132 per thousand workers); manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco (129 per thousand workers); and manufacture of fabricated metal products (128 per thousand workers). Industries with the lowest risk during the period were : education, museum and library services; and finance, property and business services (both with a rate of 21 per thousand workers).

Incidence by occupation (see Table 1.6)

Consistent with the high incidence of injuries in the coal mining industry, miners, quarrymen and related workers were the most at risk within occupation groups. For 1985-86, the incidence of injuries for this group was 348 per thousand workers. This is considerably higher than metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c. with a rate of 242 and for labourers n.e.c., with 231 per thousand workers. Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c., recorded the highest incidence for occupational disease with a rate of 54 per thousand workers, while miners, quarrymen, etc. recorded the highest incidence for injury by accident (311 per thousand workers).

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Incidence by industry, 1985-86 (see Table 1.7)

During 1985-86, the non-building construction industry recorded the highest incidence of workplace injuries at around 337 injuries per thousand workers. This was just over 7 times the State average of 47 injuries per thousand workers. Other high risk industries included : coal mining (270 per thousand workers); meat products manufacture (164 per thousand workers); and other transport equipment manufacturing (136 per thousand workers). On the other hand, the lowest risk industry was other health and veterinary services with an incidence of around 3 injuries per thousand workers. Hairdressers, beauty salons; and insurance and services to insurance are also low risk industries whose incidence rates are around a tenth of the State average.

The highest incidence of occupational diseases occurred in meat products manufacturing with just under 46 per thousand workers in 1985-86. Basic iron and steel manufacturing had the next highest incidence with around 37 per thousand workers, followed by non-building construction with just under 35 per thousand workers. Industries with the lowest risk of occupational disease were generally located in community service, finance and recreation.

Incidence by occupation, 1985-86 (see Table 1.8)

Table 1.8 provides considerable classificatory detail on occupations. Miners, quarrymen and related workers had the highest reported incidence of workplace injuries during 1985-86, of just over 305 per thousand workers. In addition to mining, those with high incidence included : labourers n.e.c. (191 per thousand workers); metal and electrical production-process workers n.e.c. (166 per thousand workers); machine toolsetters and operators (157 per thousand workers); boilermakers and structural steelworkers (150 per thousand workers); and other carpenters, wood working machinists, etc. (150 per thousand workers). At the other extreme, clerical workers generally had the lowest incidence of workplace injuries, with stenographers, typists and receptionists; and barbers, hairdressers and beauticians reporting fewer than 5 injuries per thousand workers over the 1985-86 period.

Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers n.e.c. had the highest incidence of occupational diseases during 1985-86 with 54 per thousand workers. This was more than six times the State average of 8.4 per thousand workers. Over the same period, machine toolsetters and operators, (with just under 47 per thousand workers); and crane and hoist operators, (with around 44 per thousand workers), had the next highest incidences. Commercial travellers and manufacturing agents, with just under 1 per thousand workers, recorded the lowest incidence of occupational disease.

TABLE 1.1. EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: TYPE OF OCCURRENCE BY SEX N.S.W., 1980-81 to 1985-86

Year ended 30 June	Injuries by accident							Occup- ational diseases	Total employment injuries		
	Workplace accidents		Non-workplace accidents			Total					
	During work	During work break	Road traffic accident	During work break	Commuting accidents						
Males											
1981	99,001	482	1,083	392	7,996	108,954	12,379	121,333			
1982	98,089	375	1,053	398	8,105	108,020	12,151	120,171			
1983	77,829	312	1,045	315	6,465	85,966	11,975	97,941			
1984	70,936	305	1,139	302	5,893	78,575	11,616	90,191			
1985	71,717	297	1,109	317	6,142	79,582	11,317	90,899			
1986	70,078	329	1,304	323	6,375	78,409	10,097	88,506			
Females											
1981	15,760	271	203	204	4,027	20,465	2,382	22,847			
1982	17,416	211	193	212	4,183	22,215	2,734	24,949			
1983	13,918	167	197	182	3,497	17,961	2,912	20,873			
1984	13,702	166	219	166	3,357	17,610	3,805	21,415			
1985	14,884	151	224	178	3,609	19,046	5,743	24,789			
1986	15,365	180	324	193	3,955	20,017	5,920	25,937			
Persons											
1981	114,761	753	1,286	596	12,023	129,419	14,761	144,180			
1982	115,505	586	1,246	610	12,288	130,235	14,885	145,120			
1983	91,747	479	1,242	497	9,962	103,927	14,887	118,814			
1984	84,638	471	1,358	468	9,250	96,185	15,421	111,606			
1985	86,601	448	1,333	495	9,751	98,628	17,060	115,688			
1986	85,443	509	1,628	516	10,330	98,426	16,017	114,443			

TABLE 1.2. EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: EXTENT OF DISABILITY BY SEX, N.S.W., 1983-84 to 1985-86

Year ended 30 June	Injury by accident						Occupational disease					
	Permanent disability			Temp- orary disab- ility			Permanent disability			Temp- orary disab- ility		
	Fatal	Total	Partial	Total	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total	Partial	Total	Temp- orary disab- ility	All cases
Males												
1984	167	14	1,420	76,974	78,575	68	2	8,309	3,237	11,616	90,191	
1985	135	15	1,457	77,975	79,582	64	4	7,390	3,859	11,317	90,899	
1986	172	6	1,347	76,884	78,409	57	2	6,398	3,640	10,097	88,506	
Females												
1984	13	1	270	17,326	17,610	2	-	356	3,447	3,805	21,415	
1985	17	4	272	18,753	19,046	2	-	317	5,424	5,743	24,789	
1986	17	2	398	19,600	20,017	1	1	407	5,511	5,920	25,937	
Persons												
1984	180	15	1,690	94,300	96,185	70	2	8,665	6,684	15,421	111,606	
1985	152	19	1,729	96,728	98,628	66	4	7,707	9,283	17,060	115,688	
1986	189	8	1,745	96,484	98,426	58	3	6,805	9,151	16,017	114,443	

TABLE 1.3. EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE(a) BY INDUSTRY, N.S.W., 1982-83 to 1985-86

Industry	Number				Incidence (a)			
	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	3,791	3,546	3,718	3,271	94.7	82.1	97.7	77.7
Mining-	9,772	9,557	8,704	8,195	301.3	297.6	300.0	*
Coal	8,147	8,042	7,267	6,803	340.3	321.0	335.3	300.9
Other	1,625	1,515	1,437	1,392	191.4	214.6	195.8	*
Manufacturing-	43,871	39,836	40,716	37,857	108.5	103.1	104.9	99.5
Food, beverages & tobacco	7,980	7,201	7,200	6,496	148.8	137.1	135.6	129.3
Textiles, clothing & footwear	1,744	1,880	2,090	2,014	59.9	58.8	67.4	65.6
Wood, wood products & furniture	2,890	2,443	2,617	2,300	115.5	103.7	98.4	91.3
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	2,376	2,363	2,361	2,269	55.5	56.6	59.1	57.2
Chemicals, petroleum & coal products	2,337	2,213	2,131	1,819	82.2	85.1	89.2	71.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1,991	1,848	1,878	1,743	103.0	108.3	123.4	98.8
Basic metal products(b)	5,609	4,813	4,744	5,073	121.3	118.0	113.6	114.7
Engineering, type not specified(b)	2,390	1,661	1,872	173	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal products(b)	4,599	4,010	4,232	4,755	134.5	125.4	127.7	127.7
Transport equipment(b)	3,867	4,235	4,012	3,581	161.2	160.8	150.5	148.0
Other machinery & equipment(b)	6,445	5,637	5,919	6,008	110.9	100.3	101.3	99.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,643	1,532	1,660	1,626	71.2	71.7	87.2	75.1
Electricity, gas & water	4,308	4,340	4,288	3,928	83.6	83.6	82.0	71.6
Construction	15,656	14,076	14,567	14,456	161.2	165.0	145.2	132.3
Wholesale trade	5,698	4,846	4,961	5,388	43.4	39.8	36.6	39.1
Retail trade	9,309	8,733	9,480	9,338	38.6	38.5	39.8	37.3
Transport, storage & communication-	6,766	6,290	6,443	7,075	88.5	85.8	83.0	85.4
Road transport	3,298	3,071	3,161	3,188	97.9	90.4	92.6	98.4
Other	3,468	3,219	3,282	3,887	78.9	81.2	75.1	75.2
Finance, property & business services	3,527	3,793	4,474	4,612	19.6	19.8	23.0	21.3
Public administration & defence	1,501	1,667	1,757	2,313	22.8	22.1	25.3	33.3
Community services-	9,957	10,687	11,952	13,601	33.8	34.3	35.1	41.0
Health	6,442	6,813	7,295	7,976	49.2	50.7	52.4	55.3
Education, museum & library services	1,758	1,885	2,287	2,744	15.5	14.9	16.4	20.8
Other	1,757	1,989	2,370	2,881	35.1	39.2	38.6	50.9
Recreation, personal & other services	4,391	4,211	4,627	4,409	38.4	35.9	41.2	34.8
Total (c)	118,814	111,606	115,688	114,443	68.4	64.7	64.8	61.9

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Injuries in "Engineering, type not specified" have been included in the other footnoted categories when calculating incidence. See Explanatory Note 13 and the Technical Note for more detail. (c) Includes industries not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 1.4. EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE(a) BY OCCUPATION, N.S.W., 1982-83 TO 1985-86

Occupation	Number				Incidence (a)			
	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86
Professional, technical & related workers	4,167	4,335	4,717	5,282	15.2	14.5	15.3	17.3
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	6,190	6,560	8,007	8,553	13.7	14.2	16.5	16.7
Sales workers	3,970	3,953	4,068	3,863	24.7	26.7	25.4	23.5
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters & related workers	4,509	4,439	4,681	4,027	90.8	85.5	99.8	79.2
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	6,865	6,387	5,790	5,472	490.8	420.1	415.5	348.1
Workers in transport & communication	7,419	6,994	6,790	6,725	110.9	86.8	82.7	93.7
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-	74,297	67,899	69,813	68,003	137.1	138.8	137.0	127.4
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related food & drink workers	5,755	5,174	5,213	4,193	200.3	210.2	192.3	154.7
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	5,445	4,969	5,317	5,480	257.0	191.6	240.0	241.8
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	2,874	2,649	2,711	2,580	105.5	106.8	82.7	83.4
Labourers n.e.c.	12,610	12,457	13,977	14,750	237.1	236.9	276.1	231.0
Other	47,613	42,650	42,595	41,000	115.7	118.1	113.2	106.6
Service, sport & recreation workers	11,050	10,753	11,494	12,050	64.3	61.6	66.9	65.2
Total (b)	118,814	111,606	115,688	114,443	68.4	64.7	64.8	61.9

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

TABLE 1.5. EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE(a)

Industry	Injury by accident					
	Fatal	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases	Incidence
		Total	Partial			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	15	-	112	2,833	2,960	70.3
Mining-	13	-	46	7,298	7,357	*
Coal	7	-	16	6,217	6,240	276.0
Other	6	-	30	1,081	1,117	*
Manufacturing-	52	2	574	29,785	30,413	80.4
Food, beverages & tobacco	12	1	80	5,258	5,351	106.5
Textiles, clothing & footwear	5	-	25	1,434	1,464	47.7
Wood, wood products & furniture	9	-	69	2,032	2,110	83.7
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	2	1	36	1,828	1,867	47.1
Chemicals, petroleum & coal products	3	-	15	1,380	1,398	54.8
Non-metallic mineral products	2	-	32	1,438	1,472	83.5
Basic metal products(b)	6	-	66	3,468	3,540	80.1
Engineering, type not specified(b)	-	-	1	157	158	..
Fabricated metal products(b)	7	-	82	3,936	4,025	108.3
Transport equipment(b)	-	-	74	2,739	2,813	124.6
Other machinery & equipment(b)	6	-	68	4,796	4,870	80.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-	-	26	1,319	1,345	62.1
Electricity, gas & water	4	-	28	3,415	3,447	62.8
Construction	22	2	238	12,934	13,196	121.5
Wholesale trade	6	1	82	4,738	4,827	35.1
Retail trade	14	1	133	8,296	8,444	33.7
Transport, storage & communication-	28	-	117	6,064	6,209	77.3
Road transport	21	-	56	2,922	2,999	92.9
Other	7	-	61	3,142	3,210	65.0
Finance, property & business services	13	2	65	3,577	3,657	16.9
Public administration & defence	-	-	23	1,876	1,899	27.3
Community services-	11	-	223	11,800	12,034	36.2
Health	7	-	170	7,042	7,219	50.0
Education, museum & library services	4	-	33	2,216	2,253	17.1
Other	-	-	20	2,542	2,562	45.2
Recreation, personal & other services	11	-	104	3,868	3,983	31.4
Total (c)	189	8	1,745	96,484	98,426	53.4

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Injuries in "Engineering, type not specified" have See Explanatory Note 13 and the Technical Note for more detail. (c) Includes industries not classified

BY INDUSTRY AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY, N.S.W., 1985-86

Fatal	Occupational disease				Employment injuries		
	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases	Incidence	All cases	Incidence
	Total	Partial					
6	2	59	244	311	7.4	3,271	77.7
3	-	751	84	838	*	8,195	*
-	-	537	26	563	24.9	6,803	300.9
3	-	214	58	275	*	1,392	*
12	-	3,626	3,806	7,444	19.1	37,857	99.5
1	-	221	923	1,145	22.8	6,496	129.3
-	-	78	472	550	17.9	2,014	65.6
1	-	79	110	190	7.5	2,300	91.3
-	-	102	300	402	10.1	2,269	57.2
-	-	181	240	421	16.5	1,819	71.3
3	-	155	113	271	15.4	1,743	98.8
1	-	1,316	216	1,533	34.5	5,073	114.7
-	-	7	8	15	..	173	..
3	-	412	315	730	19.5	4,755	127.7
1	-	583	184	768	23.4	3,581	148.0
1	-	415	722	1,138	19.0	6,008	99.6
1	-	77	203	281	13.0	1,626	75.1
2	1	347	131	481	8.8	3,928	71.6
12	-	794	454	1,260	10.7	14,456	132.3
8	-	153	400	561	4.1	5,388	39.1
4	-	81	809	894	3.6	9,338	37.3
3	-	603	260	866	8.2	7,075	85.4
1	-	95	93	189	5.5	3,188	98.4
2	-	508	167	677	10.2	3,887	75.2
2	-	72	881	955	4.4	4,612	21.3
2	-	57	355	414	6.0	2,313	33.3
1	-	233	1,333	1,567	4.7	13,601	41.0
-	-	69	688	757	5.2	7,976	55.3
1	-	93	397	491	3.7	2,744	20.8
-	-	71	248	319	5.6	2,881	50.9
3	-	29	394	426	3.4	4,409	34.8
58	3	6,805	9,151	16,017	8.4	114,443	61.9

been included in the other footnoted categories when calculating incidence.
for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 1.6. EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE(a)

Occupation	Injury by accident						Incidence
	Fatal	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases	Incidence	
		Total	Partial				
Professional, technical & related workers	11	-	93	4,476	4,580	15.1	
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	18	2	121	5,953	6,094	11.9	
Sales workers	7	1	52	3,480	3,540	21.5	
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters & related workers	16	-	112	3,576	3,704	72.8	
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	8	-	32	4,849	4,889	311.0	
Workers in transport & communication	33	-	110	5,887	6,030	87.0	
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-	79	5	1,004	57,320	58,408	109.8	
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related food & drink workers	6	1	55	3,370	3,432	126.6	
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	4	-	86	4,150	4,240	187.7	
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	1	-	43	2,262	2,306	74.8	
Labourers n.e.c.	15	1	216	12,900	13,132	206.5	
Other	53	3	604	34,638	35,298	92.1	
Service, sport & recreation workers	14	-	210	10,599	10,823	58.5	
Total (b)	189	8	1,745	96,484	98,426	53.4	

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

BY OCCUPATION AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY, N.S.W., 1985-86

Fatal	Occupational disease				Employment injuries		
	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases	Incidence	All cases	Incidence
	Total	Partial					
1	-	166	535	702	2.2	5,282	17.3
11	1	300	2,147	2,459	4.8	8,553	16.7
-	-	21	302	323	2.0	3,863	23.5
6	2	67	248	323	6.4	4,027	79.2
1	-	532	50	583	37.1	5,472	348.1
5	-	474	216	695	6.7	6,725	93.7
33	-	4,997	4,565	9,595	17.6	68,003	127.4
1	-	117	643	761	28.1	4,193	154.7
2	-	443	795	1,240	54.1	5,480	241.8
2	-	173	99	274	8.6	2,580	83.4
7	-	1,027	584	1,618	24.5	14,750	231.0
21	-	3,237	2,444	5,702	14.5	41,000	106.6
1	-	169	1,057	1,227	6.6	12,050	65.2
58	3	6,805	9,151	16,017	8.4	114,443	61.9

TABLE 1.7. INDUSTRY SUMMARY TABLE : INJURIES AND DISEASES BY NUMBER AND INCIDENCE, N.S.W. 1985-86

Industry	Workplace Injuries		Occupational Diseases	
	Number	Incidence	Number	Incidence
Agriculture, forestry fishing & hunting-	2,819	66.9	311	7.4
Agriculture-	2,262	63.8	243	6.9
Fruit & vegetables	208	*	19	*
Cereal grains, sheep, cattle & pigs	1,722	70.9	168	6.9
Other	332	42.2	56	7.1
Services to agriculture	333	)	38)
Forestry & logging	173	)	26)
Fishing & hunting	51	)	4)
Mining-	7,170	*	838	*
Metallic minerals	764	*	207	*
Coal	6,110	270.2	563	24.9
Construction materials	180	)	49)
Other	116	)	19)
Manufacturing-	26,827	71.4	7,444	19.1
Meat products	1,976	164.0	552	45.8
Milk products	350	68.5	70	13.7
Flour mill & cereal food products	224	*	23	*
Bread, cakes & biscuits	578	54.9	93	8.8
Other food products	1,115	88.0	279	22.0
Beverages & malt	495	118.9	89	21.4
Tobacco products	128	*	39	*
Textiles	497	70.5	128	18.2
Clothing & knitting mills	581	28.0	356	17.1
Footwear	129	*	66	*
Wood & wood products	1,279	108.3	114	9.7
Furniture & mattresses	661	49.4	76	5.7
Paper & paper products	400	48.9	99	12.1
Printing & allied industries	1,163	36.9	303	9.6
Basic chemicals	337	70.1	112	23.3
Other chemical products	795	42.6	297	15.9
Petroleum refining, petroleum & coal products n.e.c.	48	*	12	*
Clay products & refractories	544	103.3	73	13.9
Cement & concrete products	342	50.1	84	12.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	452	81.6	114	20.6
Basic iron & steel(b)	2,396	66.5	1,361	37.5
Basic non-ferrous metals(b)	389	*	81	*
Non-ferrous metal basic products(b)	350	77.4	91	19.9
Engineering, type not specified(b)	151	..	15	..
Structural metal products(b)	1,052	102.5	184	17.8
Sheet metal products(b)	1,054	120.3	235	26.6
Other fabricated metal products(b)	1,564	83.8	311	16.5
Motor vehicles & parts(b)	867	87.8	262	23.9
Other transport equipment(b)	1,523	136.0	506	22.9
Photographic, professional & scientific equipment(b)	167	*	66	*
Appliances & electrical equipment(b)	2,194	63.2	779	22.7
Industrial machinery & equipment(b)	1,831	83.5	293	13.3
Plastic & related products	677	58.7	157	13.6
Other manufacturing	518	51.1	124	12.2

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE 1.7. INDUSTRY SUMMARY TABLE : INJURIES AND DISEASES BY NUMBER AND INCIDENCE, N.S.W., 1985-86 (cont.)

Industry	Workplace Injuries		Occupational Diseases	
	Number	Incidence	Number	Incidence
Electricity, gas & water-				
Electricity	2,970	54.1	481	8.8
Gas	2,165	73.0	284	9.6
Water, sewerage & drainage	217	*	19	*
Construction-	588	27.0	178	8.2
Building construction	12,200	112.9	1,260	10.7
Non-building construction	2,197	65.1	171	5.1
Concreting, bricklaying & tiling trades	7,583	336.6	877	34.7
Other special trades	314	44.2	42	5.9
Wholesale & retail trade-	2,106	49.0	170	4.0
Builders hardware dealers	11,410	29.4	1,455	3.8
Machinery & equipment wholesalers	701	33.0	59	2.8
Minerals, metals & chemical wholesalers	806	17.9	135	3.0
Food, drink & tobacco wholesalers	663	59.0	120	10.7
Other wholesalers	1,010	58.7	109	6.3
Department & general stores	1,002	23.3	138	3.2
Motor vehicle dealers; petrol & tyre	1,815	42.4	366	8.6
retailers	2,202	35.9	170	2.8
Food stores	2,095	27.9	241	3.2
Other retailers	1,116	15.7	117	1.6
Transport, storage & communication-	5,102	67.2	866	8.2
Road transport	2,403	76.9	189	5.5
Water transport	1,323	110.6	233	19.8
Air transport	574	41.2	109	7.8
Other transport, storage & communication	802	32.6	335	4.7
Finance, property & business services-	2,660	12.3	955	4.4
Finance & investment	355	5.2	256	3.7
Insurance & services to insurance	120	4.7	128	5.1
Property & business services	2,185	17.9	571	4.7
Public administration & defence	1,391	20.0	414	6.0
Community services-	9,991	30.1	1,567	4.7
Hospitals & nursing homes	6,037	56.3	703	6.6
Other health & veterinary services	94	2.5	54	1.5
School education	1,159	12.2	268	2.8
Other education, museum & library services	564	15.5	223	6.1
Welfare & religious institutions	487	14.5	93	2.8
Other community services	1,650	71.8	226	9.8
Recreation, personal & other services	3,412	27.0	426	3.4
Entertainment	201	12.0	34	2.0
Sport & recreation	512	35.6	50	3.5
Restaurants, hotels & accommodation	1,370	30.2	123	2.7
Clubs	1,000	38.4	124	4.8
Laundries & dry cleaners	166	*	29	*
Hairdressers, beauty salons	46	4.1	62	5.5
Other	117	13.0	4	0.4
Total (c)	85,952	46.9	16,017	8.4

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Injuries in "Engineering, type not specified" have been included in the other footnoted categories when calculating incidence. See Explanatory Note 13 and the Technical Note for more detail. (c) Includes industries not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 1.8. OCCUPATION SUMMARY TABLE : INJURIES AND DISEASES BY NUMBER AND INCIDENCE, N.S.W., 1985-86

Occupation	Workplace Injuries		Occupational Diseases	
	Number	Incidence	Number	Incidence
Professional technical & related workers-				
Nurses & professional medical workers	1,884	28.1	208	3.1
Teachers	775	8.7	194	2.2
Other	815	5.7	300	2.0
Admin., executive & managerial workers	1,161	9.2	217	1.7
Clerical workers-	2,594	6.8	2,242	5.8
Book-keepers & cashiers	270	5.4	145	2.9
Stenographers, typists & receptionists	228	2.3	443	4.5
Office machine operators	145	5.4	398	14.7
Other - government	505	7.7	227	3.2
Other - non-government	1,446	10.3	1,029	7.3
Sales workers-	2,834	17.2	323	2.0
Salesmen & shop assistants	2,274	19.9	279	2.4
Commercial travellers & mfg agents	246	10.9	13	0.6
Other	314	12.7	31	1.2
Farmers, fishermen, hunters & timbergetters-	3,502	68.8	323	6.4
Farmers & farm managers	235	22.7	17	1.6
Station hands, drovers, etc.	487	59.1	24	2.9
Shearers	480	*	126	*
Gardeners & nursery workers	447	44.6	39	3.9
Groundkeepers, etc.	252	56.0	10	2.2
Other farm workers	1,313	106.7	85	6.9
Other	288	*	22	*
Miners, quarrymen & related workers-	4,797	305.2	583	37.1
Machinemen, drilling machine operators	2,668	)	211)
Loaders, wheelers, clippers & truckers	656	)	95)
Timbermen & shiftmen	382	)	55)
Deputies & supervisors	474	)	82)
Labourers	178	)	35)
Other	439	)	105)
Workers in transport and communication-	4,968	74.1	695	6.7
Bus drivers	117	*	22	*
Car, taxi & hire car drivers	60	*	6	*
Motor truck & van drivers	4,140	98.4	338	7.7
Other	651	29.5	329	6.0
Tradesmen, production-process workers &				
labourers n.e.c.-	52,939	99.3	9,595	17.5
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, etc.	267	*	86	*
Tailors, cutters, furriers, etc.	638	25.3	381	15.2
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, etc.	557	*	165	*
Precision instrument makers, etc.	101	12.2	16	1.9
Machine toolmakers, metal machinists, etc.	12,006	88.5	2,114	14.5
Metal fitters, fitters & turners	3,393	111.5	512	15.8
Machine toolmakers & metal die-makers	159	*	34	*
Machine toolsetters & operators	1,191	157.3	365	46.6
Motor vehicle mechanics	1,508	61.3	93	3.6
Sheetmetal workers	556	100.1	71	14.2
Panel beaters	252	54.9	35	7.2
Plumbers & pipe & gas fitters	1,005	102.0	83	7.8
Welders and flame cutters	1,001	105.8	176	17.5
Boilermakers & structural steel workers	1,300	150.2	334	36.8
Other	1,641	53.5	411	12.8
Electricians & related workers	2,515	65.5	208	5.0
Metal workers, metal & electrical				
production-process workers n.e.c.	3,738	166.3	1,240	54.1

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE 1.8. OCCUPATION SUMMARY TABLE : INJURIES AND DISEASES BY NUMBER AND INCIDENCE, N.S.W., 1985-86 (cont.)

Occupation	Workplace Injuries		Occupational Diseases	
	Number	Incidence	Number	Incidence
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c. (continued)-				
Carpenters, wood working machinists, etc.-	3,110	93.9	316	9.4
Carpenters, joiners & cabinetmakers	2,087	82.7	203	7.9
Sawmill & timberyard workers	318	*	30	*
Other	705	150.6	83	17.5
Painters & decorators	888	85.7	93	8.9
Bricklayers, plasterers etc.-	2,140	69.4	274	8.6
Bricklayers	210	52.1	45	11.0
Plasterers	221	)	18)
Concrete & terrazzo workers	241	)	24)
Foremen - building & construction	400	85.4	52	10.5
Pipelayers	246	)	46)
Other	822	)	89)
Compositors, printing machinists, etc.-	657	46.0	147	10.3
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers, etc.-	3,215	118.6	761	28.1
Butchers & meat cutters	1,518	142.6	228	21.4
Other	1,697	102.1	533	32.1
Chemical, sugar & paper production-process workers				
Tobacco preparers & tobacco product makers	738	90.4	264	32.4
Paper products, rubber, plastic & production-process workers n.e.c.	68	*	28	*
Packers, wrappers & labellers	1,071	62.3	287	16.7
Stationary engine, excavator, etc. operators-	2,758	106.0	657	24.5
Crane & hoist operators	478	103.3	207	44.4
Operators - earthmoving & other construction	1,100	102.4	215	19.5
Material handling equipment operators	584	86.9	117	15.8
Other	596	*	118	*
Storemen and freight handlers-	4,831	114.1	485	11.4
Waterside workers n.e.c.	879	*	143	*
Storemen	3,422	91.9	316	8.4
Freight handlers n.e.c.	530	128.8	26	6.3
Labourers n.e.c.	12,078	191.0	1,618	24.6
Other tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.	744	*	226	*
Service sport & recreation workers-	9,388	50.8	1,227	6.6
Fire brigade & fire prevention workers	309	*	26	*
Other protective service workers	466	51.9	49	5.2
Cooks & chefs	837	69.7	68	5.6
Maids, hotel & hospital	857	60.2	112	7.9
Catering & kitchen workers	1,070	47.6	111	4.9
Other domestic service workers	360	20.9	59	3.4
Waiters & bartenders	710	25.4	98	3.5
Caretakers & cleaners	2,141	61.4	398	11.5
Barbers, hairdressers & beauticians	53	4.8	65	5.9
Launderers, dry cleaners & pressers	242	40.5	66	11.1
Athletes, sportsmen & related workers	181	*	1	*
Nursing aides	557	88.1	29	4.6
Ambulance officers	155	*	11	*
Attendants, hospital & other medical	996	127.0	92	11.7
Other service, sport & recreation	454	48.7	42	4.5
Total (b)	85,952	46.9	16,017	8.4

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

SECTION 2

WORKPLACE INJURIES

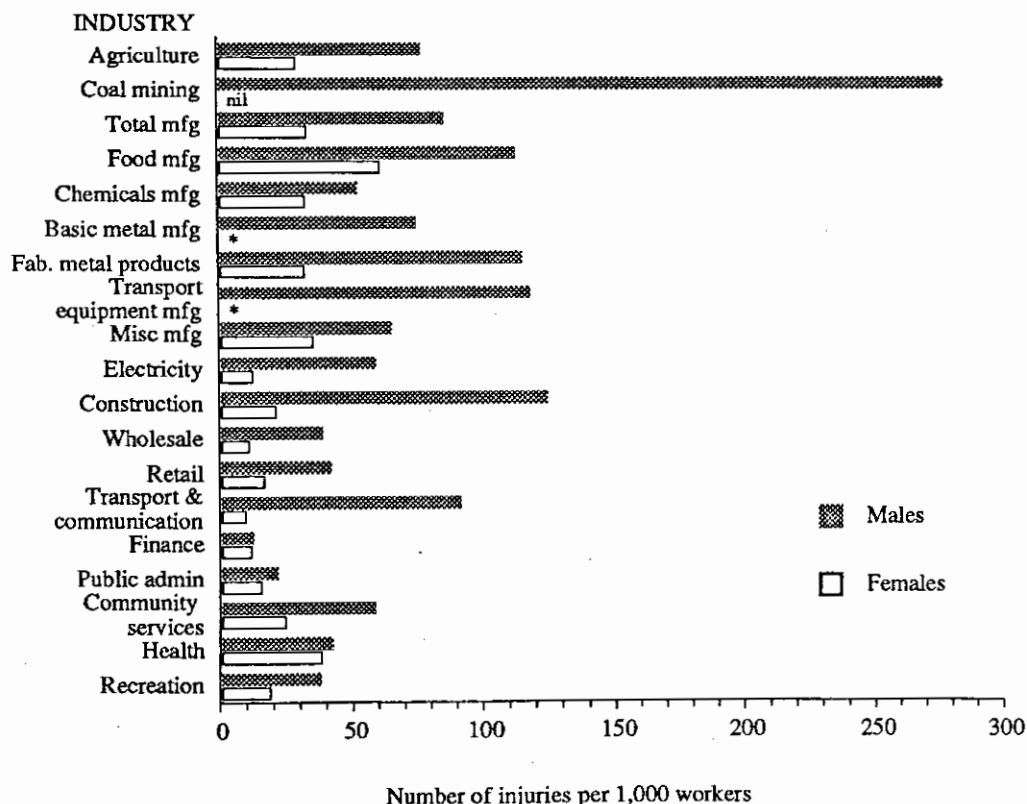
Incidence by industry and sex (see Table 2.1)

Because of the predominance of males in high risk industries (such as coal mining, manufacture of transport equipment, and construction, etc.), the overall incidence of male workplace injuries was over three times the rate for females during 1985-86.

For 1985-86, the highest at risk male industries were : coal mining (around 277 per thousand workers); construction with about 124 injuries per thousand workers; and also transport equipment manufacturing with an incidence of 118 per thousand workers, as illustrated below.

Industries with the highest incidence of female workplace injuries over the same period were : food, beverages and tobacco manufacture (61 per thousand workers); miscellaneous manufacturing (35 per thousand workers); and chemicals, petroleum and coal products (32 per thousand workers).

WORKPLACE INJURIES, INCIDENCE BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

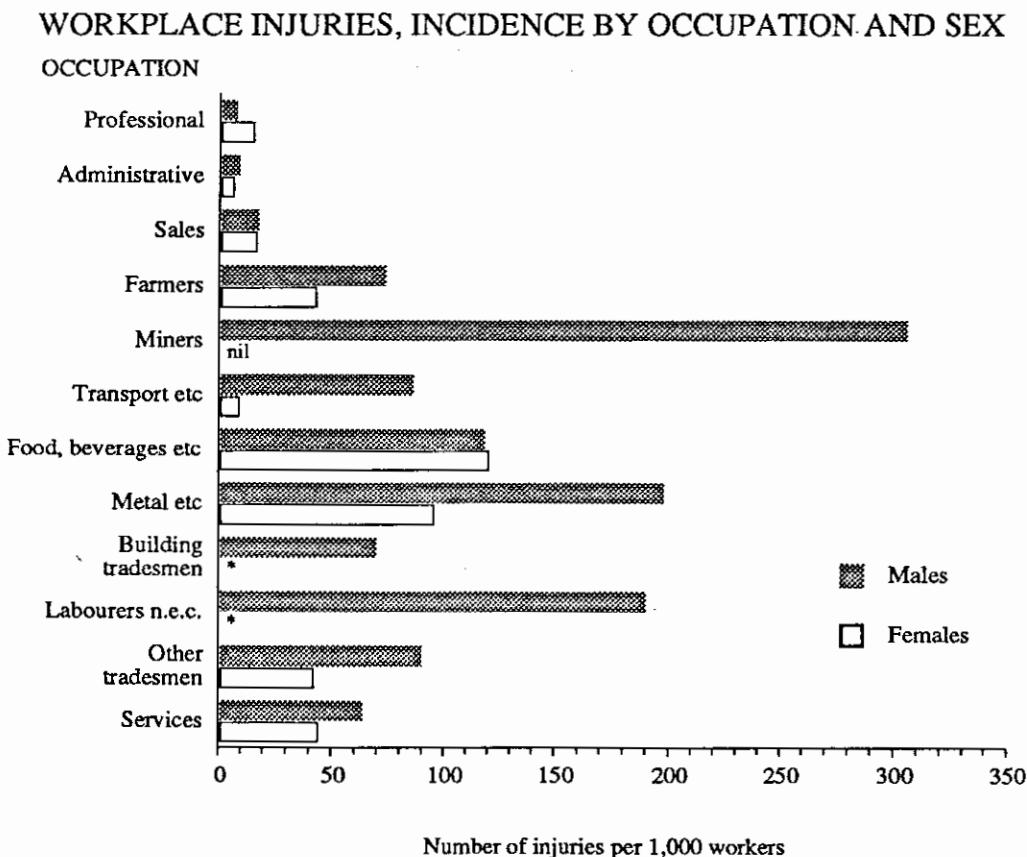


* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Incidence by occupation and sex (see Table 2.2)

Miners, quarrymen and related workers had the highest reported occupational incidence during 1985-86. Male miners had a little over 305 injuries per thousand workers during this period. The next highest occupations were : metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers n.e.c., (197 per thousand male workers); and labourers n.e.c. (190 per thousand male workers).

Occupations with the highest incidence of workplace injuries for females were : millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers (around 120 per thousand workers); and metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers n.e.c., with about 95 per thousand workers (see the diagram below).



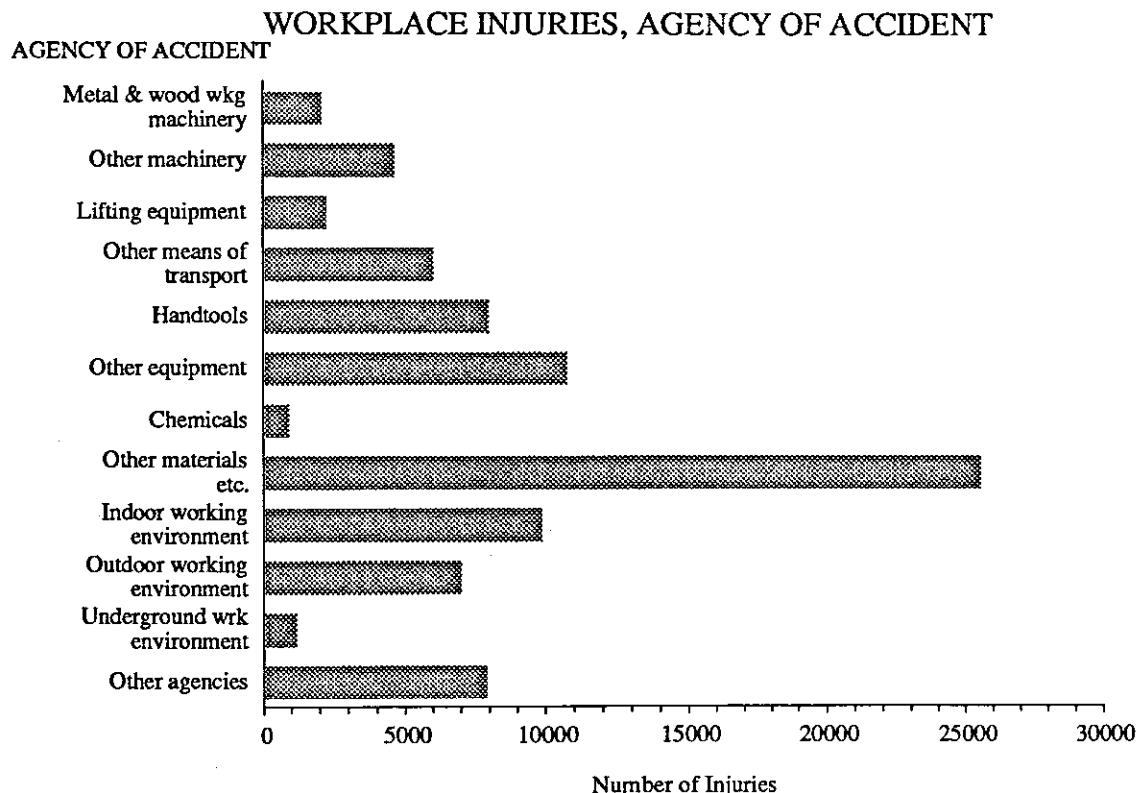
* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Agency of accident (see Tables 2.4 and 2.5)

The "agency" of accident refers to the object, substance or circumstance closely associated with the injury. In this context it is useful to distinguish between agency of injury and agency of accident. For example, following a fire-damp explosion, a miner may be crushed by a beam torn loose by the force of the explosion. The agency of injury is the beam but the agency of the accident is the material responsible for the fire-damp explosion. The essential difference between "type" and "agency" of accident is that "type" refers to an action of some kind, whereas "agency" identifies an object.

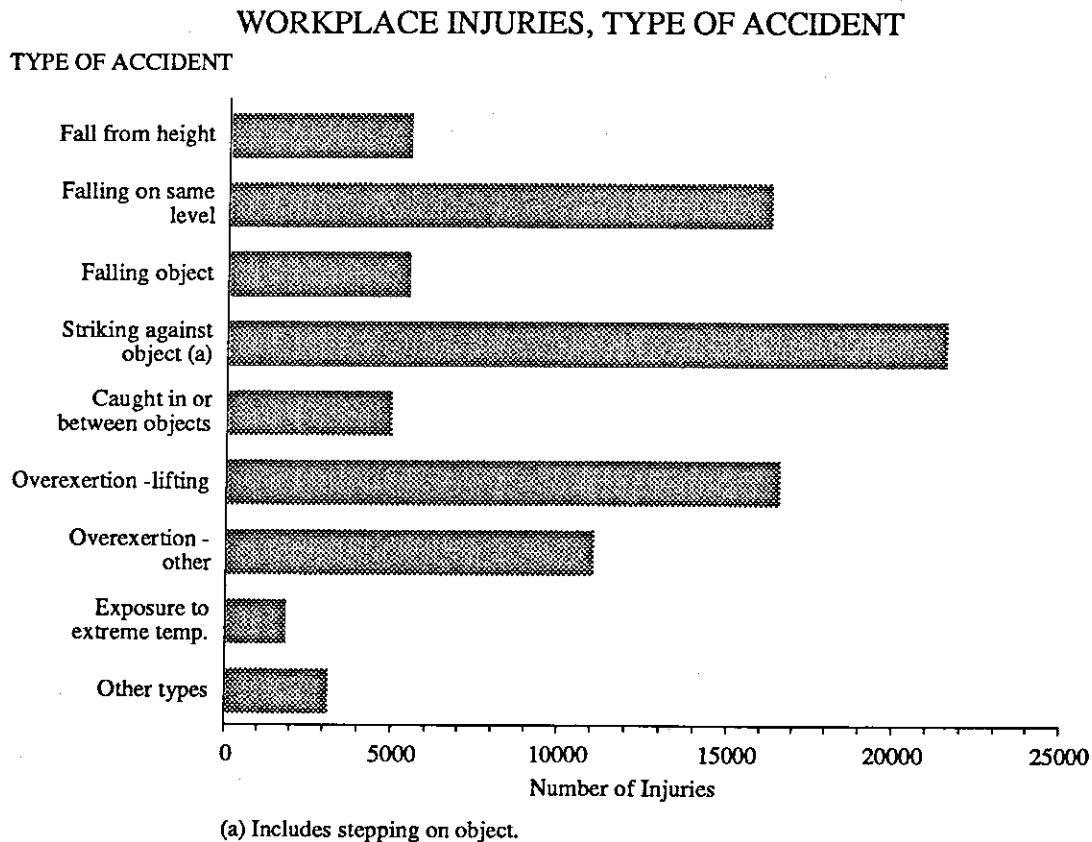
As the diagram below shows, the largest number of injuries resulting from workplace accidents during 1985-86 was attributed to the broad agency category of "other materials and substances" (24,040). This includes objects such as oil and fat, protruding stakes and nails, trees felled for subsequent processing, ferrous and non-ferrous metal, etc. Almost 28 per cent of all workplace injuries for the period involved agencies in this category.

The next most common agency falls within the general heading of working environment (18,022). This includes : outdoor working environment (covering such things as temperature extreme, rain, hail, trees, etc.); indoor working environment (stairs, walls, floors, lifts, etc.); and underground working environment (mine shafts, tunnels, underground fires, etc.). Working environment accounted for 21 per cent of accidents for the same period.



Type of accident (see Table 2.6)

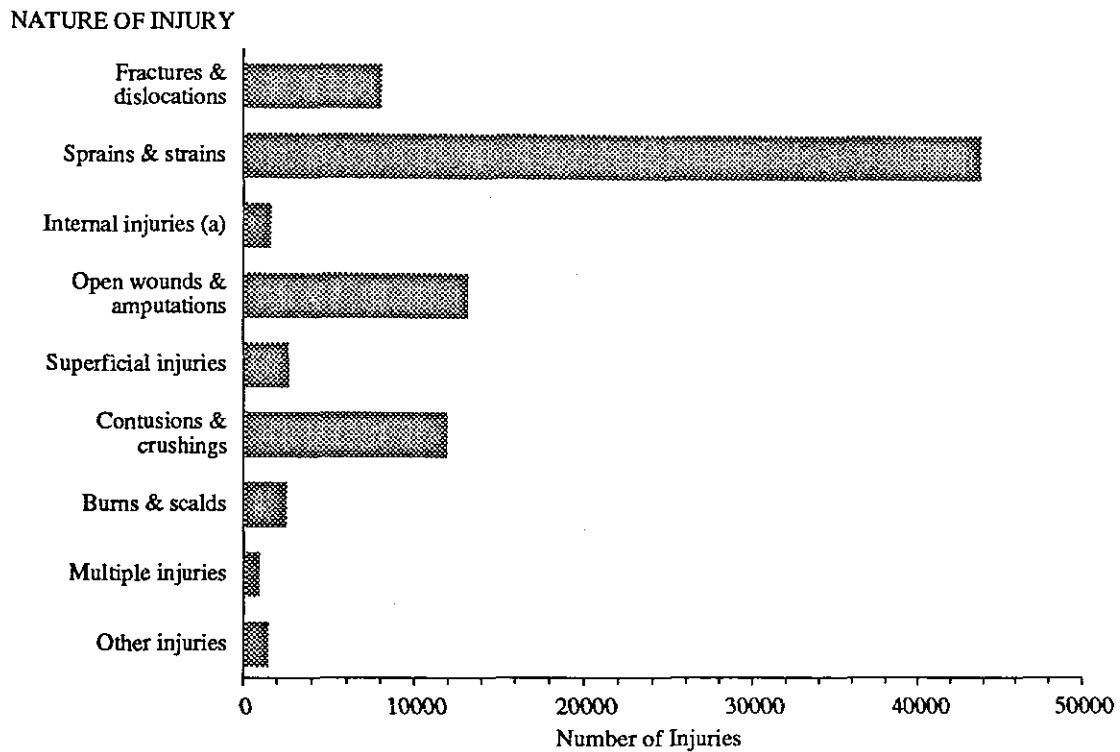
The most common type of workplace accident was striking against, or stepping on an object. This occurred around 21,000 times in 1985-86. Overexertion and physical stress resulting from lifting or carrying objects, etc. was the next most common accident, with around 16,500 cases. Falling at the same level injuries were also prevalent, with 16,000 cases during 1985-86. This is highlighted in the following diagram.



Nature of injury and type of accident (see Table 2.7)

The most common injuries sustained in workplace accidents were sprains and strains. Some 44,000 were recorded in 1985-86. A large proportion of these resulted from overexertion and physical stress (59.3 per cent), and falls at the same level (23.8 per cent). The next most prevalent injuries were lacerations and open wounds, which accounted for just under 13,000 in 1985-86. Most of these occurred as a result of striking against objects such as machinery, tools, etc.

WORKPLACE INJURIES, NATURE OF INJURY



(a) Includes concussion and intracranial injuries.

Nature of injury and bodily location (see Table 2.9)

The largest proportion of workplace accidents involved sprains and strains to the trunk, chest and abdomen. These accounted for around 25 per cent of all workplace injuries during 1985-86. Lacerations and open wounds to the hands and fingers were the next most common workplace injuries, accounting for just under 10 per cent of accidents for the same period.

Injuries by age group (see Table 2.10)

The largest number of workplace injuries during 1985-86 involved persons in the 20-24 age group. This group accounted for just over 16 per cent of male and about 15 per cent of female workplace injuries in the year. The occurrence of injuries to males decreased in subsequent age groups. The picture for females was slightly different, in that the level of workplace injuries remained fairly constant to the 40-44 age group, from where there was a steady fall.

TABLE 2.1. WORKPLACE INJURIES: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE(a)

Industry	Males					
	Fatal	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases	Incidence
		Total	Partial			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	8	-	101	2,457	2,566	76.7
Mining-	12	-	44	7,109	7,165	*
Coal	6	-	15	6,089	6,110	276.5
Other	6	-	29	1,020	1,055	*
Manufacturing-	19	1	443	23,013	23,476	85.5
Food, beverages & tobacco	-	-	53	3,879	3,932	112.5
Textiles, clothing & footwear	2	-	5	608	615	64.5
Wood, wood products & furniture	7	-	65	1,797	1,869	91.8
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	-	1	25	1,292	1,318	49.1
Chemicals, petroleum & coal products	1	-	11	923	935	52.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2	-	27	1,243	1,272	80.9
Basic metal products(b)	2	-	58	2,975	3,035	74.6
Engineering, type not specified(b)	-	-	-	145	145	..
Fabricated metal products(b)	3	-	73	3,358	3,434	115.1
Transport equipment(b)	-	-	58	2,241	2,299	117.7
Other machinery & equipment(b)	2	-	49	3,626	3,677	86.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-	-	19	926	945	65.0
Electricity, gas & water	2	-	25	2,870	2,897	59.0
Construction	12	2	210	11,725	11,949	124.4
Wholesale trade	2	-	62	3,663	3,727	38.6
Retail trade	5	-	88	4,935	5,028	41.9
Transport, storage & communication-	6	-	81	4,769	4,856	91.6
Road transport	1	-	35	2,303	2,339	90.3
Other	5	-	46	2,466	2,517	92.9
Finance, property & business services	4	1	22	1,310	1,337	12.7
Public administration & defence	-	-	12	1,034	1,046	22.0
Community services-	2	-	54	4,253	4,309	42.3
Health	1	-	37	1,796	1,834	58.5
Education, museum & library services	1	-	11	854	866	18.2
Other	-	-	6	1,603	1,609	69.4
Recreation, personal & other services	2	-	61	1,988	2,051	37.6
Total (c)	74	4	1,203	69,126	70,407	65.8

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Injuries in "Engineering, type not specified" have been See Explanatory Note 13 and the Technical Note for more detail. (c) Includes industries not classified

BY INDUSTRY, EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

Fatal	Females			Workplace injuries			
	Permanent disability		Total cases	Incidence	All cases		
	Total	Partial			Incidence		
-	-	5	248	253	29.4	2,819	66.9
-	-	-	5	5	*	7,170	*
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,110	270.2
-	-	-	5	5	*	1,060	*
2	1	79	3,269	3,351	33.2	26,827	71.4
-	1	19	914	934	61.0	4,866	96.8
-	-	17	575	592	28.0	1,207	39.3
-	-	1	70	71	14.7	1,940	77.0
-	-	9	236	245	19.1	1,563	39.4
-	-	1	244	245	32.3	1,180	46.3
-	-	2	64	66	*	1,338	75.9
2	-	3	95	100	*	3,135	71.0
-	-	-	6	6	..	151	..
-	-	4	232	236	32.1	3,670	98.8
-	-	8	83	91	*	2,390	111.8
-	-	10	505	515	29.6	4,192	70.0
-	-	5	245	250	35.1	1,195	55.2
-	-	-	73	73	12.7	2,970	54.1
-	-	5	246	251	21.3	12,200	112.9
-	-	8	447	455	11.1	4,182	30.4
-	-	25	2,175	2,200	16.9	7,228	28.9
-	-	12	234	246	9.9	5,102	66.6
-	-	4	60	64	10.8	2,403	76.9
-	-	8	174	182	9.7	2,699	58.4
-	1	22	1,300	1,323	11.9	2,660	12.3
-	-	10	335	345	15.7	1,391	20.0
-	-	141	5,541	5,682	24.7	9,991	30.1
-	-	117	4,180	4,297	38.0	6,131	42.5
-	-	16	841	857	10.2	1,723	13.1
-	-	8	520	528	15.8	2,137	37.7
-	-	22	1,339	1,361	18.9	3,412	27.0
2	2	329	15,212	15,545	20.5	85,952	46.9

Included in the other footnoted categories when calculating incidence.
for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 2.2. WORKPLACE INJURIES: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE(a)

Occupation	Males					
	Fatal	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases	Incidence
		Total	Partial			
Professional, technical & related workers	1	-	18	1,091	1,110	7.5
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	3	1	35	1,752	1,791	8.9
Sales workers	2	-	24	1,312	1,338	17.7
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters & related workers	7	-	100	3,074	3,181	73.2
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	8	-	31	4,758	4,797	305.2
Workers in transport & communication	9	-	82	4,778	4,869	85.7
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-	39	3	826	48,116	48,984	106.5
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related food & drink workers	-	-	37	2,579	2,616	118.3
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	2	-	57	3,039	3,098	197.3
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	1	-	36	2,086	2,123	69.3
Labourers n.e.c.	7	1	182	11,368	11,558	189.5
Other	29	2	514	29,044	29,589	89.9
Service, sport & recreation workers	4	-	77	4,000	4,081	63.5
Total (b)	74	4	1,203	69,126	70,407	65.9

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

BY OCCUPATION, EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

Fatal	Females				Workplace injuries		
	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases	Incidence	All cases	Incidence
	Total	Partial					
-	-	60	2,304	2,364	15.2	3,474	11.5
-	1	38	1,925	1,964	6.4	3,755	7.4
-	-	18	1,478	1,496	16.8	2,834	17.2
-	-	4	317	321	43.1	3,502	68.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,797	305.2
-	-	5	94	99	9.1	4,968	74.1
2	1	91	3,861	3,955	57.5	52,939	100.0
-	1	13	585	599	119.9	3,215	118.6
-	-	20	620	640	95.4	3,738	166.3
-	-	1	16	17	*	2,140	69.4
-	-	16	504	520	*	12,078	191.0
2	-	41	2,136	2,179	42.2	31,768	83.4
-	-	112	5,195	5,307	44.1	9,388	50.8
2	2	329	15,212	15,545	20.5	85,952	46.9

TABLE 2.3. WORKPLACE INJURIES:

Industry	Occup-				
	Professional, technical & related workers	Admin., exec. & managerial workers;	Sales clerical workers	Farmers, fishermen, etc.	Miners, quarrymen & related workers
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	6	63	3	2,485	-
Mining-					
Coal	39	51	-	3	4,752
Other	31	44	-	2	4,113
	8	7	-	1	639
Manufacturing-	142	562	230	153	10
Food, beverages & tobacco	22	88	101	45	-
Textiles, clothing & footwear	8	29	11	6	1
Wood, wood products, & furniture	-	30	7	87	1
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	36	74	22	4	1
Chemicals, petroleum, & coal products	18	52	32	3	-
Non-metallic mineral products	6	25	3	-	2
Basic metal products	10	34	3	3	4
Engineering, type not specified	-	3	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products	9	64	19	1	-
Transport equipment	8	27	2	2	-
Other machinery & equipment	20	101	20	1	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	35	10	1	-
Electricity, gas & water	40	161	22	16	-
Construction	20	91	7	79	29
Wholesale trade	22	240	186	43	4
Retail trade	15	593	2,227	28	-
Transport, storage & communication-					
Road Transport	12	227	21	8	1
Other	1	64	15	4	-
	11	163	6	4	1
Finance, property, & business services	69	615	53	19	1
Public administration & defence	137	323	4	306	-
Community services-	2,898	521	10	160	-
Health	1,926	168	5	57	-
Education, museum, etc.	833	218	3	74	-
Other	139	135	2	29	-
Recreation, personal etc.	74	308	71	202	-
Total (b)	3,474	3,755	2,834	3,502	4,797

(a) Includes occupations not stated. (b) Includes industries not classified for lack of sufficient

INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATION, N.S.W., 1985-86

ation

Workers in transport & commun- ication	Tradesmen, production process-workers & labourers n.e.c.					Service, sport & recreation workers		Total (b)
	Millers bakers etc.	Metal workers etc.	Bricklayers plasterers etc.	Labourers n.e.c.	Other			
58	31	2	11	1	124	25	2,819	
181	-	54	34	-	2,006	24	7,170	
108	-	40	21	-	1,713	22	6,110	
73	-	14	13	-	293	2	1,060	
731	2,306	2,998	235	4,221	14,727	392	26,827	
165	2,288	35	12	898	1,056	130	4,866	
12	-	9	3	96	998	29	1,207	
71	1	22	17	336	1,341	10	1,940	
53	1	28	5	271	1,035	24	1,563	
38	6	15	2	158	809	43	1,180	
81	1	18	80	410	691	16	1,338	
150	-	486	40	781	1,580	35	3,135	
2	-	27	3	31	84	1	151	
65	1	846	44	511	2,069	26	3,670	
22	1	382	7	207	1,704	19	2,390	
55	5	1,082	14	365	2,461	53	4,192	
17	2	48	8	157	899	6	1,195	
158	-	181	255	549	1,491	87	2,970	
881	5	232	1,329	4,729	4,723	29	12,200	
379	186	158	133	549	2,214	49	4,182	
187	656	45	33	476	2,685	264	7,228	
1,966	9	35	7	374	2,180	245	5,102	
1,544	2	2	3	148	596	13	2,403	
422	7	33	4	226	1,584	232	2,699	
98	-	6	34	155	330	1,275	2,660	
25	3	6	10	72	279	222	1,391	
260	7	18	42	764	729	4,569	9,991	
77	3	5	22	127	283	3,452	6,131	
12	1	2	8	160	158	254	1,723	
171	3	11	12	477	288	863	2,137	
44	12	3	17	188	280	2,207	3,412	
4,968	3,215	3,738	2,140	12,078	31,768	9,388	85,952	

data.

TABLE 2.4. WORKPLACE INJURIES: INDUSTRY

Industry	Metal & wood- working machinery	Agric., mining & earthmoving machinery	Other machinery	Lifting equipment	Other means of transport	Agency of Hand tools
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting						
	15	335	27	36	371	234
Mining-	15	788	122	112	787	483
Coal	10	697	99	78	713	356
Other	5	91	23	34	74	127
Manufacturing-	1,649	50	1,608	959	902	2,959
Food, beverages & tobacco	27	7	380	161	179	760
Textiles, clothing & footwear	14	1	287	20	40	62
Wood, wood products, & furniture	282	2	30	54	64	238
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	25	1	327	56	58	85
Chemicals, petroleum, & coal products	14	4	88	47	36	57
Non-metallic mineral products	12	16	70	78	62	117
Basic metal products	236	6	33	153	142	331
Engineering, type not specified	13	-	7	3	3	20
Fabricated metal products	440	2	70	145	107	437
Transport equipment	148	-	38	66	89	318
Other machinery & equipment	389	10	134	135	94	413
Miscellaneous manufacturing	49	1	144	41	28	121
Electricity, gas & water	29	42	38	60	249	381
Construction	150	412	163	193	980	1,523
Wholesale trade	89	38	128	175	287	322
Retail trade	50	16	315	203	658	929
Transport, storage & communication-	19	27	42	372	834	185
Road Transport	10	18	17	128	499	89
Other	9	9	25	244	335	96
Finance, property, & business services	12	23	54	47	106	121
Public administration & defence	12	57	14	9	99	135
Community services-	31	49	111	47	574	416
Health	8	14	63	19	251	266
Education, museum, etc.	14	25	24	7	52	75
Other	9	10	24	21	271	75
Recreation, personal etc.	6	47	101	14	144	278
Total (b)	2,077	1,884	2,723	2,227	5,991	7,966

(a) Includes agencies not classified for lack of sufficient data.

(b) Includes industries not

BY AGENCY OF ACCIDENT, N.S.W., 1985-86

accident

Ladders & scaffolding	Other equipment	Chemicals	Non-metallic minerals, etc.	Other materials & substances	Working environment	Other agencies (a)	Total all agencies
					Indoor	Outdoor	Under-ground
56	117	25	18	497	82	344	-
62	285	61	68	2,728	198	193	1,161
41	147	51	56	2,456	148	135	1,054
21	138	10	12	272	50	58	107
531	2,630	379	476	8,804	3,160	1,145	1,574
79	417	50	57	1,326	704	156	-
18	96	9	5	354	179	20	102
32	157	18	35	700	140	130	-
19	200	20	3	446	173	68	-
19	142	80	15	412	156	49	-
29	144	14	177	347	150	63	-
49	366	40	47	1,061	428	120	-
4	3	2	4	64	10	11	-
90	333	49	76	1,343	312	121	-
74	188	28	16	785	317	232	-
93	460	47	31	1,568	446	151	1
25	124	22	10	398	145	24	-
127	466	28	42	570	305	456	-
710	731	109	426	3,566	690	1,998	1
88	442	55	115	1,504	433	234	-
167	774	49	69	2,092	1,081	259	1
135	543	30	28	1,259	555	735	-
35	264	14	11	670	162	270	-
100	279	16	17	589	393	465	-
77	569	32	32	516	607	273	-
32	193	8	23	290	169	223	1
147	1,342	94	98	1,473	1,812	953	2
66	832	43	38	785	1,166	258	1
37	314	21	22	265	363	246	-
44	196	30	38	423	283	449	1
63	444	48	83	741	771	178	1
2,195	8,536	918	1,478	24,040	9,863	6,991	1,168
							7,895
							85,952

classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 2.5. WORKPLACE INJURIES: OCCUPATION

Occupation	Agency of					
	Metal & wood- working machinery	Agric., mining & earthmoving machinery	Other machinery	Lifting equipment	Other means of transport	Hand tools
Professional, technical & related workers	11	7	22	7	89	54
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	18	8	59	37	163	110
Sales workers	5	9	132	43	161	163
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters & related workers	21	403	27	38	412	342
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	4	564	60	71	439	262
Workers in transport & communication	10	63	40	137	1,254	164
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-	1,990	810	2,186	1,851	3,000	6,258
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related workers	7	2	311	59	65	878
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	357	17	108	110	120	375
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	16	40	18	26	117	260
Labourers n.e.c.	249	188	288	286	910	1,489
Other	1,361	563	1,461	1,370	1,788	3,256
Service, sport & recreation workers	11	15	186	36	452	569
Total (b)	2,077	1,884	2,723	2,227	5,991	7,966

(a) Includes agencies not classified for lack of sufficient data. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

BY AGENCY OF ACCIDENT, N.S.W., 1985-86

accident

Ladders & scaffolding	Other equipment	Chemicals	Non-metallic minerals, etc.	Other materials & substances	Working environment			Other agencies (a)	Total all agencies
					Indoor	Outdoor	Under-ground		
32	403	39	27	307	612	318	5	1,541	3,474
89	713	22	20	806	894	358	2	456	3,755
88	344	7	32	893	569	136	1	251	2,834
69	138	29	43	624	116	535	1	704	3,502
24	163	25	45	1,951	83	92	950	64	4,797
77	429	29	67	1,324	285	710	1	378	4,968
1,693	4,785	654	1,123	16,468	4,975	4,189	205	2,752	52,939
18	193	20	29	715	439	64	-	415	3,215
55	387	75	49	1,397	408	122	9	149	3,738
189	141	17	198	555	157	318	2	86	2,140
323	946	134	411	3,768	936	1,548	1	601	12,078
1,108	3,118	408	436	10,033	3,035	2,137	193	1,501	31,768
113	1,525	112	117	1,616	2,293	631	1	1,711	9,388
2,195	8,536	918	1,478	24,040	9,863	6,991	1,168	7,895	85,952

TABLE 2.6. WORKPLACE INJURIES: TYPE OF ACCIDENT

Type of accident	Metal & wood-working machinery	Agric., mining & earthmoving machinery	Other machinery	Lifting equipment	Other means of transport	Agency of Hand tools
Fall from height, etc.	10	143	30	117	833	5
Fall on same level	23	172	53	246	925	71
Falling object or substance	63	89	85	128	172	277
Stepping on object	-	-	-	-	8	-
Striking against object, etc.	1,066	640	899	858	1,742	4,766
Caught in or between objects	534	230	813	431	563	243
Over exertion/physical stress-						
Lifting, carrying	73	264	303	84	284	297
Other	272	291	440	296	984	1,728
Exposure or contact with						
extreme temperature	22	14	74	12	77	329
Contact with electric current	2	-	12	2	6	27
Exposure to harmful substance						
or radiation	-	-	-	-	-	180
Explosion or implosion	3	-	5	1	4	16
Other types of accident (b)	9	41	9	52	393	27
Total, all accident types	2,077	1,884	2,723	2,227	5,991	7,966

(a) Includes agencies not classified for lack of sufficient data. (b) Includes types of accident

TABLE 2.7. WORKPLACE INJURIES: NATURE OF INJURY

Nature of injury	Fall from height or into depth	Fall on same level	Falling object or substance	Stepping on object	Striking against object etc.	Caught in or between objects	Type of
Fractures & dislocations	1,196	1,929	1,167	18	1,947	1,052	
Sprains & strains	2,629	10,422	734	238	2,640	442	
Concussion & intracranial injuries	51	47	72	1	267	1	
Hernias & other internal injuries	16	61	13	-	55	5	
Amputations/enucleations	-	2	14	-	90	130	
Lacerations & open wounds	224	706	1,049	176	8,954	1,489	
Superficial injuries	32	85	60	9	2,185	35	
Contusions & crushings	995	2,441	2,138	53	4,376	1,698	
Burns and scalds	6	68	-	-	-	-	
Multiple injuries	183	253	123	5	233	55	
Other (b)	82	179	49	2	224	26	
Total	5,414	16,193	5,419	502	20,971	4,933	

(a) Includes types of accident not classified for lack of sufficient data. (b) Includes natures of

BY AGENCY OF ACCIDENT, N.S.W., 1985-86

accident

Ladders & scaffolding	Other equipment	Chemicals	Non-metallic minerals, etc.	Other materials & substances	Working environment			Other agencies (a)	Total all agencies
					Indoor	Outdoor	Under-ground		
1,279	408	-	5	227	1,397	676	29	255	5,414
366	463	-	19	726	7,084	5,317	624	104	16,193
71	861	1	193	2,832	61	135	363	88	5,419
-	5	-	-	257	82	122	28	-	502
164	2,031	67	735	5,250	748	476	112	1,417	20,971
45	515	-	50	1,157	222	47	5	78	4,933
149	2,128	-	319	10,155	29	73	-	2,369	16,527
110	1,707	1	86	2,497	142	87	-	2,394	11,035
-	204	183	12	871	18	3	-	24	1,843
-	113	-	-	6	1	2	-	1	172
-	5	641	31	2	-	5	-	3	867
-	61	22	21	23	-	-	-	14	170
11	35	3	7	37	79	48	7	1,148	1,906
2,195	8,536	918	1,478	24,040	9,863	6,991	1,168	7,895	85,952

not classified for lack of sufficient data.

BY TYPE OF ACCIDENT, N.S.W., 1985-86

accident

Lifting, carrying	Over exertion/physical stress	Contact extreme temp-erature	Contact with electric current	Exposure to harmful substance, radiation	Explosion or implosion	Other types of accident (a)		Total
						(a)	(a)	
262	181	-	4	-	10	229	7,995	
15,356	10,560	-	12	-	4	668	43,705	
1	-	-	1	-	4	11	456	
848	245	-	-	-	-	15	1,258	
-	-	-	-	-	1	5	242	
-	-	-	1	-	32	243	12,874	
-	-	-	-	-	5	229	2,640	
-	-	-	4	-	6	184	11,895	
-	-	1,822	92	448	87	1	2,524	
5	4	-	4	-	9	48	922	
55	45	21	54	419	12	273	1,441	
16,527	11,035	1,843	172	867	170	1,906	85,952	

injury not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 2.8. WORKPLACE INJURIES: NATURE OF INJURY

Nature of injury	Agency of					
	Metal & wood- working machinery	Agric., mining & earthmoving machinery	Other machinery	Lifting equipment	Other means of transport	Hand tools
Fractures & dislocations	207	161	250	347	797	482
Sprains & strains	396	915	872	835	2,909	2,206
Concussion & intracranial injuries	3	10	12	14	46	27
Hernias & other internal injuries	17	20	32	27	61	49
Amputations & enucleations	58	22	47	16	20	28
Lacerations & open wounds	830	361	906	308	581	3,408
Superficial injuries	238	23	29	23	51	379
Contusions & crushings	287	312	445	588	1,249	785
Burns and scalds	26	15	85	14	84	372
Multiple injuries	11	29	20	33	122	27
Other (b)	4	16	25	22	71	203
Total	2,077	1,884	2,723	2,227	5,991	7,966

(a) Includes agencies not classified for lack of sufficient data. (b) Includes natures of injury

BY AGENCY OF ACCIDENT, N.S.W., 1985-86

accident

Ladders & scaffolding	Other equipment	Chemicals	Non-metallic minerals, etc.	Other materials &	Working environment			Other agencies (a)	Total all agencies
					Indoor	Outdoor	Under-ground		
410	738	-	76	1,647	1,305	929	43	603	7,995
1,114	4,593	1	422	13,496	5,551	4,334	623	5,438	43,705
19	78	-	6	108	62	20	3	48	456
16	181	-	16	637	35	33	8	126	1,258
1	18	-	1	21	4	2	-	4	242
121	956	1	518	3,049	658	529	114	534	12,874
19	103	68	261	1,028	43	92	21	262	2,640
380	1,367	-	120	2,893	1,816	857	300	496	11,895
1	306	589	40	900	59	6	-	27	2,524
81	79	-	8	120	176	105	44	67	922
33	117	259	10	141	154	84	12	290	1,441
2,195	8,536	918	1,478	24,040	9,863	6,991	1,168	7,895	85,952

not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 2.9. WORKPLACE INJURIES: NATURE OF INJURY BY BODILY LOCATION OF INJURY, N.S.W., 1985-86

Nature of injury	Bodily location of injury									
	Head and neck	Trunk, chest & abdomen	Pelvic region	Upper Limbs		Lower Limbs		Multi- ple locations (a)	Other	Total
				Shoulder	Hand & arm fingers	Hip & upper leg	Knee & lower leg			
Fractures & dislocations	294	1,215	33	1,404	2,561	69	2,275	139	5	7,995
Sprains & strains	1,741	21,724	622	6,162	2,280	480	8,378	2,304	14	43,705
Concussion & intracranial injuries	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456
Hernias & other internal injuries	-	191	1,037	-	-	-	-	30	-	1,258
Amputations/enucleations	1	-	-	2	226	-	13	-	-	242
Lacerations & open wounds	1,046	74	18	760	8,533	150	2,099	190	4	12,874
Superficial injuries	1,797	15	3	59	363	25	292	80	6	2,640
Contusions & crushings	459	1,441	76	1,493	3,074	357	4,049	936	10	11,895
Burns and scalds	399	45	4	229	861	40	612	332	2	2,524
Multiple injuries	49	9	-	10	91	1	111	650	1	922
Other (b)	294	171	3	80	129	13	192	111	448	1,441
Total	6,536	24,885	1,796	10,199	18,118	1,135	18,021	4,772	490	85,952

(a) Includes bodily locations of injury not classified for lack of sufficient data. (b) Includes natures of injury not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 2.10. WORKPLACE INJURIES: AGE GROUP BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

Extent of disability	Age group (years)											
	Under											
	20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Total
Males												
Fatal	3	4	10	4	13	11	10	8	6	2	-	74
Permanent disability	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Total	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
Partial	105	154	143	143	146	130	112	95	101	36	7	1,203
Temporary disability	5,389	11,290	10,727	8,942	8,529	6,541	5,887	4,903	4,398	1,798	159	69,126
Total	5,497	11,448	10,880	9,089	8,689	6,684	6,010	5,006	4,505	1,836	166	70,407
Females												
Fatal	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Permanent disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Partial	12	33	35	44	43	37	41	41	22	5	-	329
Temporary disability	1,317	2,297	1,799	1,656	2,018	1,886	1,690	1,320	812	209	28	15,212
Total	1,331	2,331	1,834	1,700	2,061	1,924	1,731	1,361	834	214	28	15,545

(a) Includes ages not stated.

SECTION 3

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INJURIES

Road traffic accident injuries relate to road traffic accidents during a work related journey (ie excluding commuting accidents).

Incidence by industry, occupation (see Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

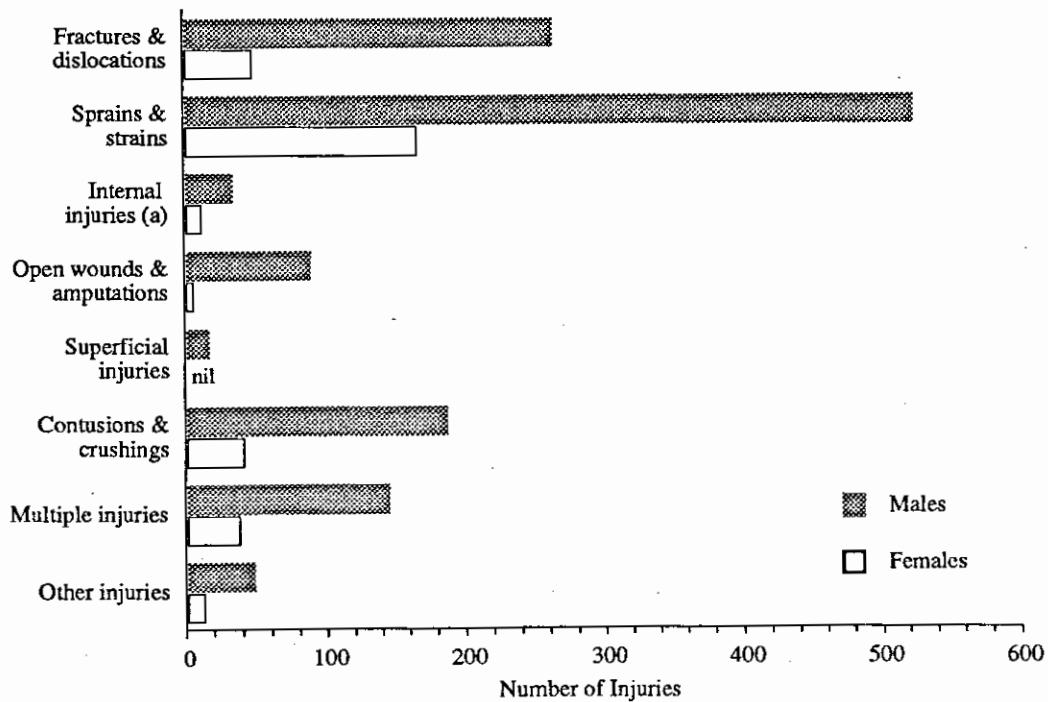
The highest incidence of road traffic accidents involved workers in the transport industry, where the rate was a little over 10 injuries per thousand workers during 1985-86. As would be expected, workers in transport occupations accounted for a high proportion of these injuries (workers in transport and communication accounted for 30 per cent of these injuries). Labourers and tradesmen accounted for a similar proportion, although the incidence for transport and communication workers was much higher (7.7 compared with 0.9 per thousand workers). Over 90 per cent of road traffic accidents in this period involved males, with the overwhelming majority of claims being accounted for by temporary disability.

Nature of injury, age group (see Tables 3.3 and 3.4)

Just over 40 per cent of total male accidents, and over 50 per cent of total female accidents involved sprains and strains. The most vulnerable age group for both sexes was the 20-24 years category. This group accounted for around 17 per cent of total accidents for males, and just over 24 per cent for females.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS : NATURE OF INJURY BY SEX

NATURE OF INJURY



(a) Includes concussion and intracranial injuries.

TABLE 3.1. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE (a) BY INDUSTRY, EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

Industry	Males			Females			Road traffic accidents		
	Fatal	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Fatal	Permanent	Temporary	All cases	Incidence
		disability	disability	cases		disability	disability		
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	2	-	28	30	-	-	1	1	31 0.7
Mining-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12 *
Coal	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4 0.2
Other	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8 *
Manufacturing-	6	4	250	260	-	-	63	63	323 0.9
Food, beverages & tobacco	2	-	50	52	-	-	13	13	65 1.3
Textiles, clothing & footwear	-	-	10	10	-	-	11	11	21 0.7
Wood, wood products, etc.	-	-	13	13	-	-	1	1	14 0.6
Paper, paper products, etc.	-	-	18	18	-	-	10	10	28 0.7
Chemicals, petroleum, etc.	2	1	16	19	-	-	9	9	28 1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	-	-	20	20	-	-	1	1	21 1.2
Basic metal products	-	1	8	9	-	-	-	-	9 0.2
Engineering, type not spec.(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Fabricated metal products	-	-	42	42	-	-	5	5	47 1.3
Transport equipment	-	1	13	14	-	-	2	2	16 0.8
Other machinery & equipment	2	1	50	53	-	-	9	9	62 1.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-	-	10	10	-	-	2	2	12 0.6
Electricity, gas & water	-	-	71	71	-	-	5	5	76 1.4
Construction	2	6	149	157	-	-	5	5	162 1.5
Wholesale trade	1	3	93	97	-	-	24	24	121 0.9
Retail trade	3	1	135	139	-	-	51	51	190 0.8
Transport, storage & communication-	15	17	296	328	-	-	18	18	346 4.8
Road transport	14	14	276	304	-	-	14	14	318 10.3
Other	1	3	20	24	-	-	4	4	28 0.5
Finance, property, etc.	3	3	75	81	-	1	40	41	122 0.6
Public administration & defence	-	-	26	26	-	-	20	20	46 0.7
Community services-	1	2	63	66	-	1	75	76	142 0.4
Health	1	1	17	19	-	-	37	37	56 0.4
Education, museum, etc.	-	-	8	8	-	-	11	11	19 0.1
Other	-	1	38	39	-	1	27	28	67 1.2
Recreation, personal etc.	3	1	33	37	-	1	19	20	57 0.5
Total (c)	36	37	1,231	1,304	-	3	321	324	1,628 0.9

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Injuries in "Engineering, type not spec." have been included in the other footnoted categories when calculating incidence. See Explanatory Note 13 and the Technical Note for more detail. (c) Includes industries not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 3.2. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE(a) BY OCCUPATION, EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

Occupation	Males			Females			Road traffic accidents		
	Permanent Fatal disability	Temporary disability	Total cases	Permanent Fatal disability	Temporary disability	Total cases	All cases		Inc- idence
Professional, technical & related workers	3	1	34	38	-	-	53	53	91 0.3
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	6	3	95	104	-	3	98	101	205 0.4
Sales workers	3	1	116	120	-	-	61	61	181 1.1
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters & related workers	2	-	27	29	-	-	1	1	30 0.6
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4 0.3
Workers in transport & communication	17	18	429	464	-	-	34	34	498 7.7
 Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-									
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related workers	3	13	452	468	-	-	32	32	500 0.9
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	-	-	14	14	-	-	1	1	15 0.6
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	-	-	22	22	-	-	4	4	26 1.1
Labourers n.e.c.	2	4	108	114	-	-	5	5	119 1.9
Other	1	8	290	299	-	-	21	21	320 0.8
 Service, sport & recreation workers									
	2	1	59	62	-	-	40	40	102 0.6
Total (b)	36	37	1,231	1,304	-	3	321	324	1,628 0.9

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

TABLE 3.3. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: NATURE OF INJURY BY SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

Nature of injury	Males	Females
Fractures & dislocations	262	48
Sprains & strains	522	166
Concussion & intracranial injuries	29	10
Hernias & other internal injuries	5	2
Amputations/enucleations	2	-
Lacerations & open wounds	87	6
Superficial injuries	17	-
Contusions & crushings	187	41
Burns and scalds	3	-
Multiple injuries	145	38
Other (a)	45	13
Total	1,304	324

(a) Includes natures of injury not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 3.4. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: AGE GROUP BY SEX, N.S.W. 1985-86

Age group (years)	Males	Females
Under 20	101	29
20-24	229	80
25-29	198	49
30-34	162	34
35-39	149	38
40-44	123	32
45-49	111	24
50-54	92	10
55-59	82	17
60-64	27	3
65 and over	8	2
Total (a)	1,304	324

(a) Includes ages not stated.

SECTION 4

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

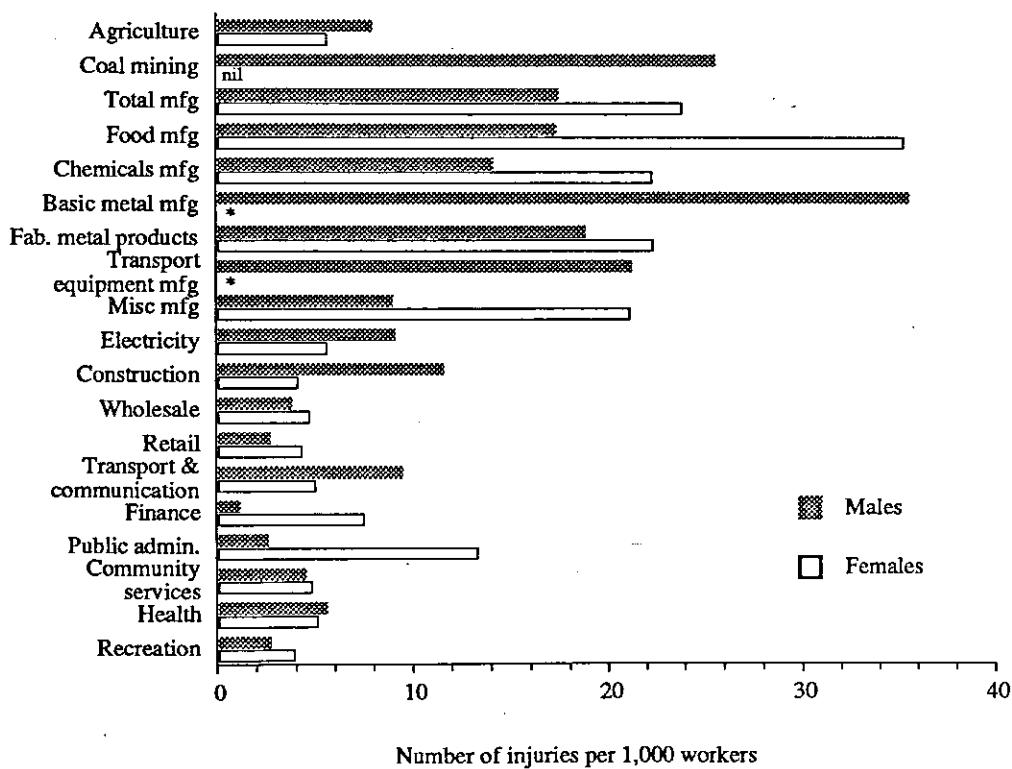
Incidence by industry and sex (see Table 4.1)

During 1985-86, the highest incidence of occupational disease for males was recorded in : basic metal products manufacture, with an incidence of about 35 per thousand workers; and coal mining (26 per thousand workers). Finance, property and business services recorded the lowest incidence of around 1 per thousand workers, well below the 1985-86 State average for males of just below 9.

The overall incidence of female occupational disease was around 8 per thousand workers in 1985-86. The highest at risk industry was : food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing, with just over 35 per thousand workers.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, INCIDENCE BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

INDUSTRY



* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

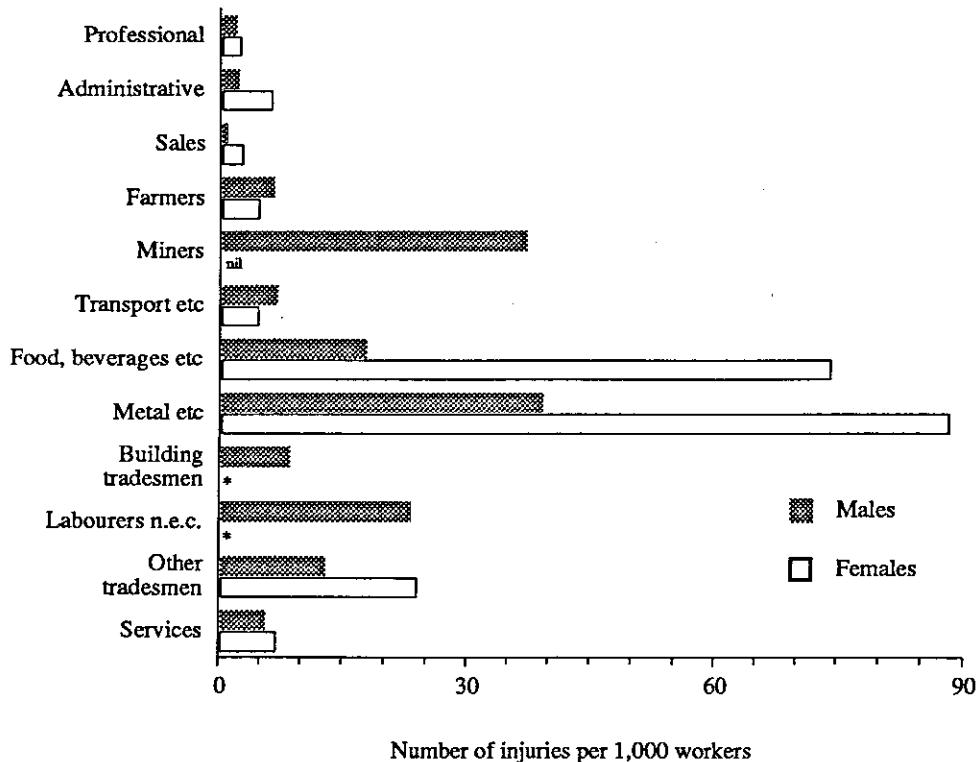
Incidence by occupation and sex (see Table 4.2)

Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers n.e.c. recorded the highest incidence of male occupational diseases over the 1985-86 period with just under 40 per thousand workers. Over the same period, miners, quarrymen and related workers, with 37; and labourers n.e.c., with around 23, had the next highest incidences.

In addition to recording the highest incidence of male occupational diseases, metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers n.e.c. also had the highest incidence of female occupational diseases during 1985-86, with just over 88 per thousand workers. This was more than twice the male incidence, as well as being over ten times the State average of just under 8 per thousand female workers. Other high risk female occupations included : millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers with 74 per thousand female workers; and other tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers n.e.c. with an incidence of 24 per thousand female workers.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, INCIDENCE BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

OCCUPATION



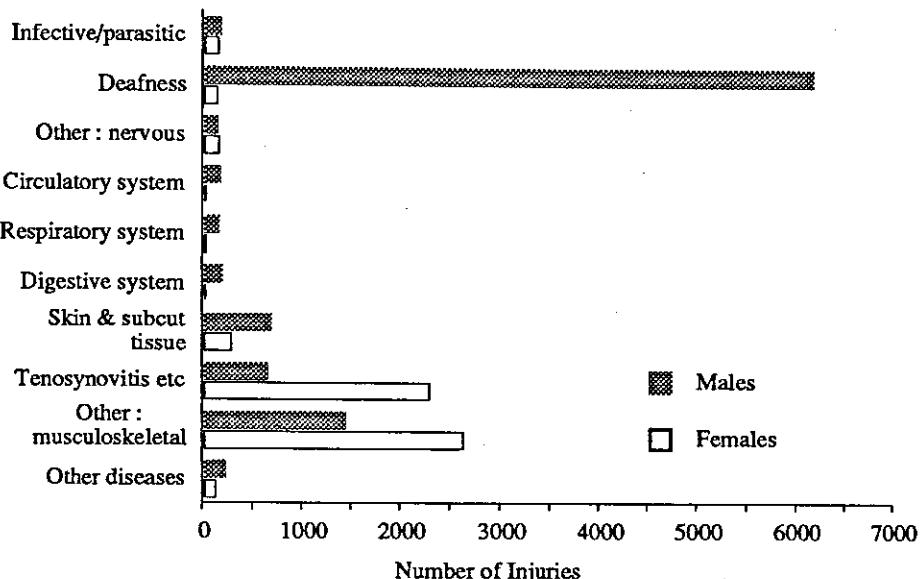
* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Nature of disease (see Tables 4.4 and 4.5)

Deafness is the most prevalent disease amongst male employees, with just over 6,000 cases reported in 1985-86. Around 75 per cent of deafness cases occurred to tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers n.e.c. Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue accounted for a further 1,445 cases of the 10,097 male occupational disease cases, around 75 per cent of these also applying to tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers n.e.c.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, NATURE OF DISEASE BY SEX

NATURE OF DISEASE



Repetitive strain injury

The term repetitive strain injury (RSI) is commonly used to describe a multitude of conditions caused by repetitive movements, or overuse of a part, or parts of the body. Other terms commonly used are occupational overuse syndrome and cervicobrachial disorder. The main diseases that can be described as RSI are tenosynovitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and epicondylitis. Most RSI cases are included in the following statistics in the nature of disease categories, "tenosynovitis, bursitis and synovitis" and "other diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue".

Among female workers, tenosynovitis, bursitis, synovitis; and other diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue accounted for over 4,900 cases or 83 per cent of female occupational diseases in 1985-86. The number of male cases was about 2,100 or 20 per cent of all male occupational diseases recorded in that year.

The distribution of female cases attributed to these diseases, runs across all industries, with the highest being recorded in : finance, property and business services; retail trade; and food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing industries. Occupations most affected were : other tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers n.e.c.; and administrative, executive and managerial workers and clerical workers.

The distribution of male cases centred around the construction and manufacturing industries, particularly the food, beverages and tobacco manufacture; and other machinery and equipment manufacture. Occupations most affected were : other tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers n.e.c. and labourers n.e.c.

Occupational diseases by age group (see Table 4.6)

The largest number of male occupational diseases occurred in the 55-59 age group. This group accounted for around 15 per cent of all male occupational diseases during 1985-86. In contrast, the largest number of female occupational diseases occurred in the younger age groups. The 20-24 age group accounted for around 16 per cent of all female occupational diseases, while the 25-29 age group contributed a further 14 per cent during the same period.

TABLE 4.1. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE(a)

Industry	Males						
	Fatal	Permanent disability		Temporary disability		Total cases	Incidence
		Total	Partial				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	6	2	57		198	263	7.9
Mining-	3	-	750		76	829	*
Coal	-	-	537		26	563	25.5
Other	3	-	213		50	266	*
Manufacturing-	11	-	3,395		1,643	5,049	17.4
Food, beverages & tobacco	1	-	186		419	606	17.3
Textiles, clothing & footwear	-	-	44		68	112	11.7
Wood, wood products & furniture	1	-	75		87	163	8.0
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	-	-	89		112	201	7.5
Chemicals, petroleum & coal products	-	-	169		84	253	14.1
Non-metallic mineral products	3	-	154		81	238	15.1
Basic metal products(b)	1	-	1,278		176	1,455	35.5
Engineering, type not specified(b)	-	-	7		4	11	..
Fabricated metal products(b)	3	-	385		178	566	18.8
Transport equipment(b)	-	-	566		121	687	21.2
Other machinery & equipment(b)	1	-	382		243	626	14.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	-	60		70	131	9.0
Electricity, gas & water	2	-	345		102	449	9.1
Construction	12	-	792		408	1,212	11.6
Wholesale trade	8	-	142		218	368	3.8
Retail trade	4	-	67		257	328	2.7
Transport, storage & communication-	3	-	591		154	748	9.5
Road transport	1	-	92		68	161	5.6
Other	2	-	499		86	587	13.9
Finance, property & business services	2	-	38		86	126	1.2
Public administration & defence	2	-	41		78	121	2.6
Community services-	1	-	160		296	457	4.5
Health	-	-	33		144	177	5.6
Education, museum & library services	1	-	74		88	163	3.4
Other	-	-	53		64	117	5.0
Total (c)	57	2	6,398		3,640	10,097	8.9

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Injuries in "Engineering, type not specified" have been See Explanatory Note 13 and the Technical Note for more detail. (c) Includes industries not classified

BY INDUSTRY, EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

Fatal	Females			Occupational diseases			
	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases	Incidence	All cases	
	Total	Partial				Incidence	
-	-	2	46	48	5.6	311	7.4
-	-	1	8	9	*	838	*
-	-	-	-	-	-	563	24.9
-	-	1	8	9	*	275	*
1	-	231	2,163	2,395	23.8	7,444	19.1
-	-	35	504	539	35.2	1,145	22.8
-	-	34	404	438	20.7	550	17.9
-	-	4	23	27	5.6	190	7.5
-	-	13	188	201	15.7	402	10.1
-	-	12	156	168	22.2	421	16.5
-	-	1	32	33	*	271	15.4
-	-	38	40	78	*	1,533	34.5
-	-	-	4	4	..	15	..
-	-	27	137	164	22.3	730	19.5
1	-	17	63	81	*	768	23.4
-	-	33	479	512	29.5	1,138	19.0
-	-	17	133	150	21.1	281	13.0
-	1	2	29	32	5.6	481	8.8
-	-	2	46	48	4.1	1,260	10.7
-	-	11	182	193	4.7	561	4.1
-	-	14	552	566	4.3	894	3.6
-	-	12	106	118	5.0	866	8.2
-	-	3	25	28	5.2	189	5.5
-	-	9	81	90	5.0	677	10.2
-	-	34	795	829	7.5	955	4.4
-	-	16	277	293	13.3	414	6.0
-	-	73	1,037	1,110	4.8	1,567	4.7
-	-	36	544	580	5.1	757	5.2
-	-	19	309	328	3.9	491	3.7
-	-	18	184	202	6.0	319	5.6
-	-	9	270	279	3.9	426	3.4
1	1	407	5,511	5,920	7.8	16,017	8.4

Included in the other footnoted categories when calculating incidence.
for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 4.2. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: NUMBER AND INCIDENCE(a)

Occupation	Males					Incidence	
	Fatal	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases		
		Total	Partial				
Professional, technical & related workers	1	-	148	166	315	2.0	
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	11	-	219	252	482	2.3	
Sales workers	-	-	16	56	72	0.9	
Farmers, fishermen, timbergetters & related workers	6	2	67	212	287	6.6	
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	1	-	532	50	583	37.1	
Workers in transport & communication	5	-	467	174	646	7.1	
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-	32	-	4,760	2,464	7,256	15.1	
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related food & drink workers	1	-	89	301	391	17.7	
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	1	-	383	265	649	39.2	
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	2	-	173	96	271	8.6	
Labourers n.e.c.	7	-	997	474	1,478	23.1	
Other	21	-	3,118	1,328	4,467	13.0	
Service, sport & recreation workers	1	-	113	255	369	5.7	
Total (b)	57	2	6,398	3,640	10,097	8.9	

(a) Number of injuries per 1,000 workers. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

BY OCCUPATION, EXTENT OF DISABILITY & SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

Fatal	Females			Occupational diseases			
	Permanent disability		Temporary disability	Total cases	Incidence	All cases	
	Total	Partial				Incidence	
-	-	18	369	387	2.5	702	2.2
-	1	81	1,895	1,977	6.4	2,459	4.8
-	-	5	246	251	2.8	323	2.0
-	-	-	36	36	4.8	323	6.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	583	37.1
-	-	7	42	49	4.7	695	6.7
1	-	237	2,101	2,339	34.1	9,595	17.6
-	-	28	342	370	74.0	761	28.1
1	-	60	530	591	88.1	1,240	54.1
-	-	-	3	3	*	274	8.6
-	-	30	110	140	*	1,618	24.5
-	-	119	1,116	1,235	23.9	5,702	14.5
-	-	56	802	858	7.1	1,227	6.6
1	1	407	5,511	5,920	7.8	16,017	8.4

TABLE 4.3. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES:

Industry	Occup-				
	Professional, technical & related workers	Admin., exec. & managerial workers;	Sales workers	Farmers, fishermen, etc.	Miners, quarrymen & related workers
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	2	8	-	261	-
Mining-	10	22	-	2	568
Coal	8	5	-	2	419
Other	2	17	-	-	149
Manufacturing-	101	392	25	5	8
Food, beverages & tobacco	9	43	8	1	-
Textiles, clothing & footwear	3	17	-	-	-
Wood, wood products, & furniture	1	8	2	1	-
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	27	71	3	-	-
Chemicals, petroleum, & coal products	5	45	4	-	-
Non-metallic mineral products	1	7	-	-	5
Basic metal products	31	65	3	1	2
Engineering, type not specified	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products	6	28	1	1	-
Transport equipment	6	27	2	1	-
Other machinery & equipment	11	68	1	-	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	13	1	-	-
Electricity, gas & water	12	55	1	4	-
Construction	11	33	4	5	2
Wholesale trade	4	130	6	5	2
Retail trade	5	197	273	6	-
Transport, storage & communication-	15	140	2	-	1
Road Transport	-	29	1	-	-
Other	15	111	1	-	1
Finance, property, & business services	24	626	5	1	2
Public administration & defence	36	305	-	14	-
Community services-	465	472	3	14	-
Health	226	141	3	4	-
Education, museum, etc.	214	183	-	8	-
Other	25	148	-	2	-
Recreation, personal etc.	17	79	4	6	-
Total (b)	702	2,459	323	323	583

(a) Includes occupations not stated. (b) Includes industries not classified for lack of sufficient

INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATION, N.S.W., 1985-86-Continued

ation

Workers in transport & commun- ication	Tradesmen, production process-workers & labourers n.e.c.					Service, sport & recreation		Total (b)
	Millers bakers etc.	Metal workers etc.	Bricklayers plasterers etc.	Labourers n.e.c.	Other workers			
6	17	1	-	-	13	2	311	
21	-	8	3	-	196	3	838	
8	-	3	2	-	113	-	563	
13	-	5	1	-	83	3	275	
145	644	1,124	74	904	3,849	122	7,444	
12	634	2	-	154	245	29	1,145	
2	-	2	1	11	487	25	550	
1	-	6	2	22	143	2	190	
6	-	4	2	42	239	5	402	
4	5	11	2	26	309	7	421	
16	1	7	17	45	167	2	271	
33	-	163	32	391	765	30	1,533	
-	-	3	1	2	9	-	15	
2	1	213	6	68	395	6	730	
63	-	148	6	52	458	3	768	
5	3	540	4	66	423	11	1,138	
1	-	25	1	25	209	2	281	
31	-	21	51	101	194	8	481	
100	-	32	124	395	535	4	1,260	
31	31	34	13	62	229	8	561	
12	60	6	-	44	249	38	894	
305	5	8	1	50	286	48	866	
101	-	1	-	13	42	1	189	
204	5	7	1	37	244	47	677	
11	-	1	4	9	27	238	955	
3	-	1	3	9	22	18	414	
23	2	3	1	31	83	463	1,567	
10	-	-	-	7	36	330	757	
3	-	-	1	12	27	39	491	
10	2	3	-	12	20	94	319	
7	2	1	-	13	19	275	426	
695	761	1,240	274	1,618	5,702	1,227	16,017	

data.

TABLE 4.4. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: INDUSTRY BY

Industry	Nature of					
	Infective & parasitic diseases	Neo- plasms	Mental disorders	Deafness	Other diseases of the nervous system & sense organs	Diseases of the circulatory system
Males						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	10	-	5	32	8	16
Mining-	9	1	3	747	1	4
Coal	-	-	-	535	-	-
Other	9	1	3	212	1	4
Manufacturing-	68	3	17	3,303	81	45
Food, beverages & tobacco	58	-	3	174	24	9
Textiles, clothing & footwear	-	-	1	40	-	2
Wood, wood products, & furniture	1	-	2	69	4	1
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	1	-	2	87	3	6
Chemicals, petroleum, & coal products	-	-	2	168	2	4
Non-metallic mineral products	1	-	-	144	5	4
Basic metal products	2	2	2	1,267	10	4
Engineering, type not specified	-	-	-	7	-	-
Fabricated metal products	1	1	2	371	11	4
Transport equipment	-	-	3	553	6	1
Other machinery & equipment	1	-	-	366	15	7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	-	-	57	1	3
Electricity, gas & water	3	14	3	340	4	3
Construction	11	20	9	766	12	26
Wholesale trade	3	-	6	132	10	20
Retail trade	8	-	8	61	5	14
Transport, storage & communication-	22	1	7	580	10	10
Road Transport	1	1	2	87	3	3
Other	21	-	5	493	7	7
Finance, property, & business services	5	1	8	33	5	7
Public administration & defence	3	-	12	36	3	7
Community services-	44	-	65	123	11	20
Health	32	-	8	21	7	10
Education, museum, etc.	11	-	31	58	2	5
Other	1	-	26	44	2	5
Recreation, personal etc.	2	-	6	18	7	9
Total (b)	188	40	149	6,171	157	181

For footnotes, see end of table.

NATURE OF DISEASE AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

disease

Diseases of resp- iratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito- urinary system	Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	Tenosynovitis, bursitis & synovitis	Other diseases of the musculo- skeletal system & connective tissue (a)	Other	Total
Males							
9	5	1	32	50	95	-	263
23	3	-	20	1	16	1	829
18	-	-	5	-	5	-	563
5	3	-	15	1	11	1	266
90	67	3	306	308	745	13	5,049
15	10	-	89	74	147	3	606
1	2	-	8	23	35	-	112
7	4	-	11	14	50	-	163
4	4	1	16	16	59	2	201
3	6	-	19	13	36	-	253
17	4	-	16	15	32	-	238
13	10	-	35	15	92	3	1,455
-	-	-	1	2	1	-	11
11	6	-	23	41	94	1	566
7	6	-	36	17	56	2	687
6	13	1	34	66	116	1	626
6	2	1	18	12	27	1	131
1	5	-	32	11	32	1	449
14	30	-	84	67	158	15	1,212
6	14	-	43	46	83	5	368
8	24	2	46	46	105	1	328
1	6	-	23	18	67	3	748
1	5	-	10	12	35	1	161
-	1	-	13	6	32	2	587
1	8	-	9	16	33	-	126
2	8	-	13	20	17	-	121
12	26	-	48	52	48	8	457
5	18	-	33	29	11	3	177
6	6	-	7	18	17	2	163
1	2	-	8	5	20	3	117
3	6	-	30	19	46	1	147
170	202	6	686	654	1,445	48	10,097

TABLE 4.4. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: INDUSTRY BY

Industry	Nature of					
	Infective & parasitic diseases	Neo- plasms	Mental disorders	Deafness	Other diseases of the nervous system & sense organs	Diseases of the circulatory system
Females						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	2	-	-	2	1	-
Mining-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Coal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	1	-	-
Manufacturing-	2	2	6	116	51	4
Food, beverages & tobacco	2	1	-	14	6	-
Textiles, clothing & footwear	-	-	3	19	8	-
Wood, wood products, & furniture	-	-	-	2	-	-
Paper, paper products, printing & publishing	-	-	1	2	6	1
Chemicals, petroleum, & coal products	-	-	1	6	2	-
Non-metallic mineral products	-	-	-	-	2	-
Basic metal products	-	-	1	37	4	1
Engineering, type not specified	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fabricated metal products	-	-	-	14	9	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	7	6	-
Other machinery & equipment	-	1	-	8	6	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-	-	-	7	1	-
Electricity, gas & water	-	-	-	1	-	-
Construction	2	-	-	2	2	-
Wholesale trade	1	-	1	4	3	-
Retail trade	3	-	6	3	18	4
Transport, storage & communication-	12	-	-	7	2	1
Road Transport	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	12	-	-	7	2	-
Finance, property, & business services	2	-	18	3	31	3
Public administration & defence	5	-	3	3	3	2
Community services-	128	1	58	7	44	7
Health	92	-	11	4	30	3
Education, museum, etc.	31	1	33	2	11	3
Other	5	-	14	1	3	1
Recreation, personal etc.	1	-	10	1	11	-
Total (b)	158	3	102	150	166	21

(a) Includes diseases not classified for lack of sufficient data. (b) Includes industries not

NATURE OF DISEASE AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86 (cont.)

disease									
Diseases of resp- iratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito- urinary system	Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	Tenosynovitis, bursitis & synovitis	Other diseases of the musculo- skeletal system & connective tissue	Other (a)	Total		
Females									
-	-	-	7	17	18	1	48		
1	-	-	-	3	4	-	9		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1	-	-	-	3	4	-	9		
11	2	-	74	820	1,302	5	2,395		
2	1	-	26	184	302	1	539		
2	1	-	6	145	254	-	438		
-	-	-	1	6	18	-	27		
1	-	-	2	66	122	-	201		
-	-	-	8	54	96	1	168		
-	-	-	3	6	22	-	33		
-	-	-	2	10	23	-	78		
-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4		
-	-	-	5	64	71	1	164		
3	-	-	3	26	36	-	81		
2	-	-	14	205	273	1	512		
1	-	-	3	52	85	1	150		
-	-	-	1	10	20	-	32		
1	-	-	1	16	24	-	48		
1	-	-	4	84	94	1	193		
3	1	-	27	156	344	1	566		
-	2	-	5	30	59	-	118		
-	1	-	1	9	16	-	28		
-	1	-	4	21	43	-	90		
3	2	-	14	371	381	1	829		
2	-	-	8	230	34	3	293		
17	15	-	97	477	245	14	1,110		
5	12	-	81	226	109	7	580		
12	3	-	5	142	83	2	328		
-	-	-	11	109	53	5	202		
2	-	-	58	84	111	1	279		
41	22	-	296	2,298	2,636	27	5,920		

classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 4.5. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: OCCUPATION BY

Occupation	Nature of					
	Infective & parasitic diseases	Neo- plasms	Mental disorders	Deafness	Other diseases of the nervous system & sense organs	Diseases of the circulatory system
Males						
Professional, technical & related workers	35	-	38	124	9	16
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	5	-	44	207	5	31
Sales workers	3	-	7	14	-	10
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters & related workers	11	-	3	42	9	16
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	4	1	3	528	2	1
Workers in transport & communication	5	8	12	457	3	18
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-	92	31	22	4,624	118	78
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related workers	30	-	2	79	20	3
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	1	2	2	365	12	5
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	1	5	3	168	6	3
Labourers n.e.c.	29	9	3	970	24	16
Other	31	15	12	3,042	56	51
Service, sport & recreation workers	32	-	20	100	11	11
Total (b)	188	40	149	6,171	157	181

For footnotes, see end of table.

NATURE OF DISEASE AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86 (cont.)

disease

Diseases of resp- iratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito- urinary system	Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	Tenosynovitis, bursitis & synovitis	Other diseases of the musculo- skeletal system & connective tissue (a)	Other	Total
Males							
15	11	-	13	24	28	2	315
3	16	1	15	68	86	1	482
2	7	-	5	7	16	1	72
7	7	1	37	56	97	1	287
18	1	-	14	-	11	-	583
5	13	-	21	20	76	8	646
118	128	4	498	441	1,070	32	7,256
7	12	-	59	70	106	3	391
9	13	-	42	65	130	3	649
1	5	-	19	21	37	2	271
16	21	1	145	59	180	5	1,478
85	77	3	233	226	617	19	4,467
2	19	-	81	34	56	3	369
170	202	6	686	654	1,445	48	10,097

TABLE 4.5. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: OCCUPATION BY

Occupation	Nature of					
	Infective & parasitic diseases	Neo- plasms	Mental disorders	Deafness	Other diseases of the nervous system & sense organs	Diseases of the circulatory system
Females						
Professional, technical & related workers	91	1	38	1	10	5
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	12	1	36	10	25	7
Sales workers	4	-	2	1	10	4
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters & related workers	2	-	-	-	-	-
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers in transport & communication	1	-	-	2	1	-
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-	6	1	6	121	52	4
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related workers	1	-	-	10	7	-
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	-	1	1	23	13	2
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	1	-
Labourers n.e.c.	3	-	2	24	6	-
Other	2	-	3	64	25	2
Service, sport & recreation workers	42	-	20	13	68	1
Total (b)	158	3	102	150	166	21

(a) Includes diseases not classified for lack of sufficient data. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

NATURE OF DISEASE BY SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86 (cont.)

disease

Diseases of resp- iratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Diseases of the genito- urinary system	Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	Tenosynovitis, bursitis & synovitis	Other diseases of the musculo- skeletal system & connective tissue	Other (a)	Total
Females							
11	9	-	46	84	85	6	387
11	4	-	14	982	869	6	1,977
2	1	-	16	57	153	1	251
-	-	-	4	13	16	1	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	16	27	1	49
13	2	-	82	798	1,248	6	2,339
3	1	-	20	115	213	-	370
5	-	-	20	222	301	3	591
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
1	-	-	9	40	55	-	140
4	1	-	33	419	679	3	1,235
4	5	-	133	343	223	6	858
41	22	-	296	2,298	2,636	27	5,920

TABLE 4.6. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: AGE GROUP BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND SEX, N.S.W., 1985-86

Extent of disability	Age group (years)											
	Under											(a)
	20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	
Males												
Fatal	1	-	1	2	3	7	8	11	15	8	1	57
Permanent disability												
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Partial	7	104	252	385	573	687	904	974	1,202	823	288	6,398
Temporary disability	205	424	492	418	484	402	383	333	315	144	18	3,640
Total	213	528	745	805	1,060	1,096	1,295	1,320	1,532	975	307	10,097
Females												
Fatal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Permanent disability												
Total	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Partial	5	38	45	40	51	65	53	43	36	9	2	407
Temporary disability	353	935	787	727	742	683	605	395	189	40	3	5,511
Total	358	974	832	767	794	748	658	438	225	49	5	5,920

(a) Includes ages not stated.

SECTION 5

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES : SEVERITY

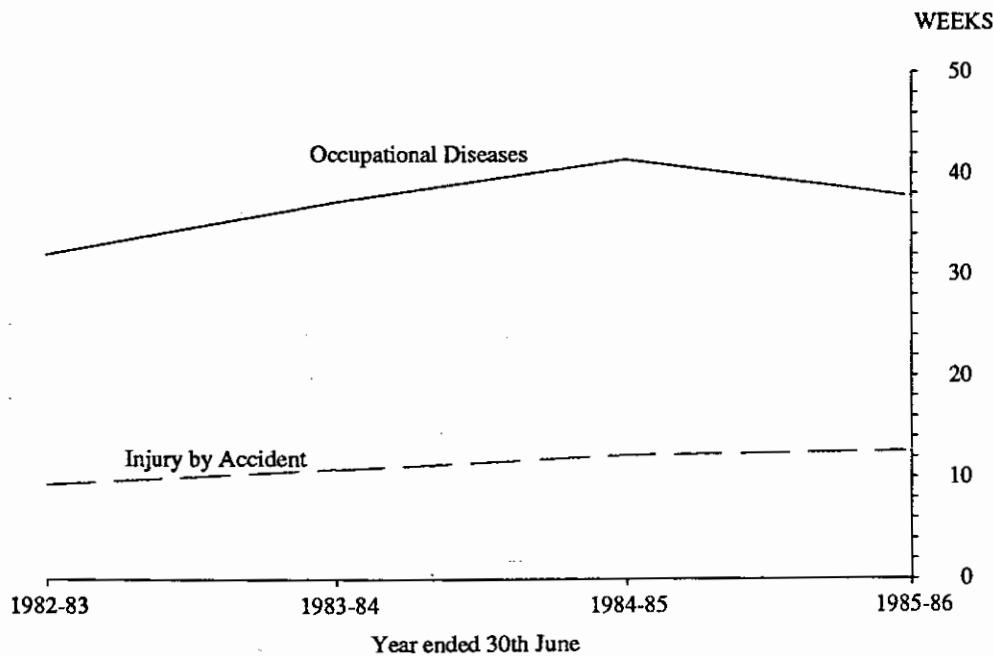
This section presents data on two summary indicators of the severity of employment injuries in the economy. The first is measured by the average period off work for new cases where the injury results in a temporary disability. The greater the period off work, the more "severe" the injury. The second, an indication of the cost of employment injuries, is provided by data on total compensation payments and average payments per case. The compensation measure of severity includes all levels of disability. Both measures exclude injuries which resulted in incapacity for less than three days.

For new cases not finalised at the end of the reference period, estimates by the insurer, of the expected future period off work and future liability for compensation payments are included. Because of this, care should be exercised in comparing data across years and between industries, as some part of the difference may be attributable to differing administrative practices.

AVERAGE PERIOD OFF WORK : Injury by accident

Severity in these cases has increased by just over 35 per cent between 1982-83 and 1985-86, from just over 9 weeks in average period off work, to 12.6 weeks per case (see the diagram below). In 1985-86, about 58 per cent of the cases resulted in a period off work of less than two weeks. For occupational diseases, the average period off work increased from 32 weeks in 1982-83 to 41.4 weeks in 1984-85, falling to 37.7 weeks in 1985-86.

AVERAGE PERIOD OFF WORK FOR TEMPORARY DISABILITY



Industry (see Table 5.1)

In 1985-86, the manufacturing sector recorded the highest average period off work (just over 16 weeks per case). For instance, the textiles, clothing and footwear industry (28 weeks) recorded a period off work just over twice the State average of 13 weeks. Other industries with above average periods off work include the manufacture of : miscellaneous products (22 weeks); non-metallic mineral products (22 weeks); and other machinery and equipment (19 weeks). In contrast, the electricity, gas and water (5 weeks); coal mining (7 weeks); and education, museum, etc. (8 weeks) industries recorded periods off work well below the State average during the same period.

Occupation (see Table 5.2)

For 1985-86, the occupation with the greatest period off work per case was metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers n.e.c., which exceeded the average for all occupations (12.6 weeks) by just over 50 per cent, with 19 case weeks for the reporting period. Other occupations above the State average were : farmers, fishermen, timbergetters and related workers (14 weeks); and administrative, executive and managerial workers and clerical workers (13 weeks). The shortest period off work was by miners, quarrymen and related workers, with an average off work of just over 7 weeks.

AVERAGE PERIOD OFF WORK : Occupational diseases

The severity of occupational diseases (measured by period off work) increased by just under 18 per cent from 1982-83 to 1985-86, from 32 weeks to just under 38 weeks. During the period 1984-85 to 1985-86, the severity of occupational diseases decreased by around 10 per cent from just over 41 weeks to just under 38 weeks. The proportion of cases with a period off work of less than 2 weeks fell from just under 29 per cent in 1982-83 to a little under 22 per cent in 1985-86. At the other end of the scale, the proportion of most severe cases (26 weeks or more) increased from just over 23 per cent to around 28 per cent of all cases. There were 2,575 of these cases in 1985-86.

Industry (see Table 5.3)

During 1985-86, the textile, clothing and footwear (67 weeks); and non-metallic mineral products (64 weeks) industries recorded an average period off work significantly higher than the State average of just under 38 weeks for all industries. Electricity, gas and water, with an average period off work of just over 8 weeks, was significantly lower than the State average.

Occupation (see Table 5.4)

The occupation group with the highest period off work per case was metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers n.e.c., with an average of just over 63 weeks in 1985-86. Other occupations where the period off work was significantly higher than the State average of 38 weeks included : other tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers n.e.c. (46 weeks); and sales workers (46 weeks). Occupations much lower than the State average include : professional, technical and related workers, with an average period off work of about 22 weeks; and bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c., with around 23 weeks.

Nature of disease (see Table 5.5)

Of the principal diseases which result in a temporary disability, other diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue showed the highest total period off work during 1985-86, with an average of just over 49 weeks off work for around 3,900 cases. Tenosynovitis, bursitis and synovitis; and other diseases of the musculoskeletal system, (which together include cases commonly described as RSI), accounted for just over 85 per cent of all cases with a period off work of 26 weeks or more during the same period. Cases of infective and parasitic diseases recorded the lowest average period off work of 8.8 weeks.

COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Compensation payments for new cases. This comprises payments made in the reference period for cases first reported in the period, plus an estimate of future liability.

Injuries by accident and occupational diseases (see Table 5.6)

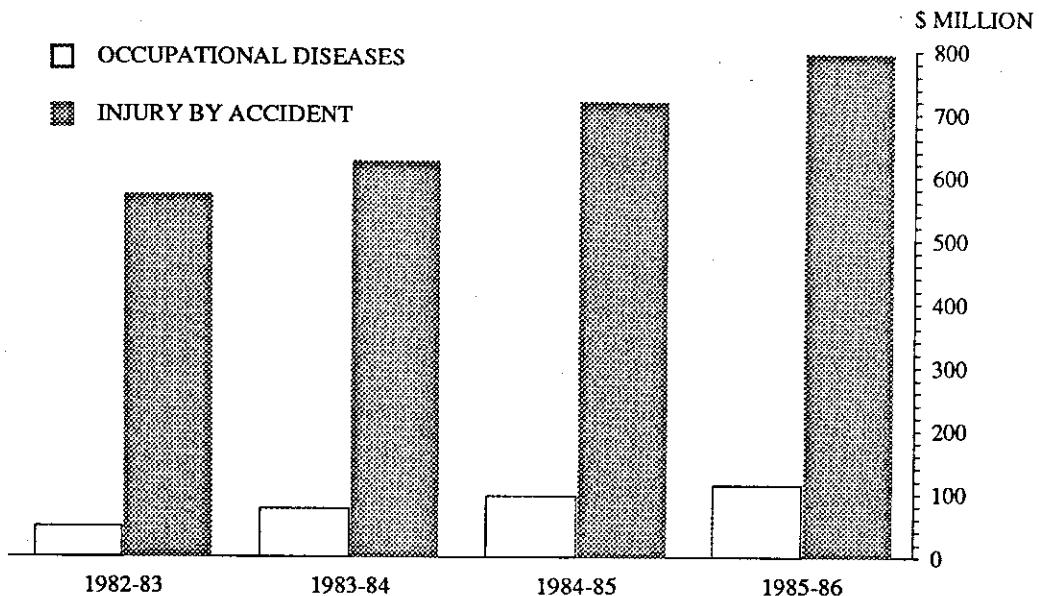
Over the period 1982-83 to 1985-86, compensation payments (including future liability) for injury resulting from an accident increased by 44 per cent from \$414 million to \$594 million. The average cost per case increased by 50 per cent from \$4,000 to \$6,000. In 1985-86, industries with compensation payments significantly above the average payout were : textiles, clothing and footwear manufacturing (\$9,700); non-metallic mineral products manufacturing (\$8,400); transport equipment manufacturing (\$7,900); and miscellaneous manufacturing (\$7,800).

Compensation (including future liability) payments for occupational disease rose from \$75 million in 1982-83 to \$141 million in 1985-86, an increase of 88 per cent. The average cost per case increased by 76 per cent from \$5,000 to \$8,800. Industries where the compensation payout per case was significantly above the average during 1985-86 were : textiles, clothing and footwear manufacturing (\$17,900); miscellaneous manufacturing (\$13,100); and other machinery and equipment manufacturing (\$13,000).

Compensation payments on a year of payment basis. This is the sum of all payments made in respect of injuries that had a compensation payment made for the injury during the reference year. In a particular year, it includes payments for cases first reported in earlier years and excludes payments yet to be made for claims not yet finalised.

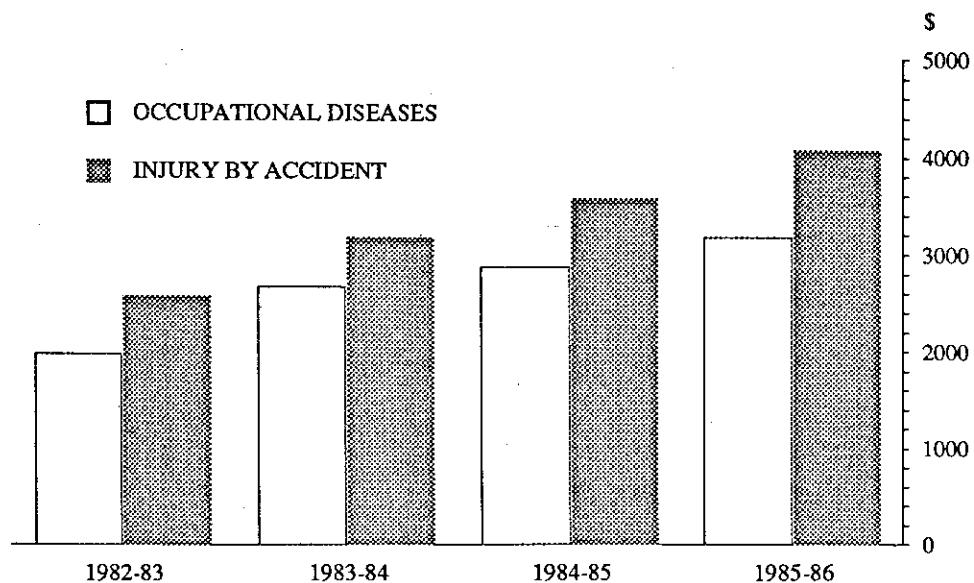
Injuries by accident and occupational diseases (see Table 5.7)

TOTAL COMPENSATION PAYMENTS, YEAR OF PAYMENT



Total compensation payments for injuries resulting from an accident rose from \$572 million in 1982-83 to \$799 million in 1985-86, an increase of 40 per cent. Total compensation payments for occupational diseases increased by 124 per cent, from \$52 million in 1982-83 to \$117 million in 1985-86.

AVERAGE COMPENSATION PAID PER CASE, YEAR OF PAYMENT



For injuries resulting from an accident, the average compensation payment made per case increased by 58 per cent from \$2,600 in 1982-83 to \$4,100 in 1985-86 (see the above diagram). At the end of the 1985-86 reference period, industries where compensation paid was well above the average were : basic metal products manufacturing (\$6,000); other mining (\$6,000); and non-metallic mineral products manufacturing (\$5,900).

The average compensation payment for occupational diseases rose from \$2,000 in 1982-83 to \$3,200 in 1985-86. Industries with average compensation paid per case significantly above the average in 1985-86 were : textiles, clothing and footwear manufacturing (\$4,800); miscellaneous manufacturing (\$4,400); and agriculture, forestry, etc. (\$4,200).

TABLE 5.1. NEW CASES OF INJURY BY ACCIDENT RESULTING IN A TEMPORARY DISABILITY: INDUSTRY BY DURATION OF PERIOD OFF WORK AND AVERAGE PERIOD OFF WORK, N.S.W., 1985-86

63

Industry	Duration of period off work (completed weeks)										Total number of cases	Average period off work(a) (Weeks)
	Under 1	1	2	3	4-5	6-7	8-12	13-25	26-51	52 or more		
	(No of cases)											
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	362	657	393	222	305	172	195	232	115	180	2,833	15.6
Mining-	1,274	1,601	1,236	646	669	411	609	479	210	163	7,298	6.9
Coal	1,047	1,280	1,105	576	583	371	546	409	163	137	6,217	6.6
Other	227	321	131	70	86	40	63	70	47	26	1,081	8.8
Manufacturing-	6,242	7,819	3,320	1,868	2,412	1,377	1,834	1,902	1,056	1,955	29,785	16.2
Food, beverages & tobacco	1,124	1,453	625	355	415	236	307	298	169	276	5,258	12.6
Textiles, clothing & footwear	249	323	152	70	120	60	88	124	89	159	1,434	27.5
Wood, wood products, etc.	358	527	224	146	180	99	136	141	84	137	2,032	15.5
Paper, paper products, etc.	344	459	209	125	150	87	116	132	89	117	1,828	16.1
Chemicals, petroleum, etc.	245	348	152	106	136	63	75	90	61	104	1,380	18.6
Non-metallic mineral products	293	368	153	88	125	56	92	87	44	132	1,438	21.6
Basic metal products	828	887	393	238	289	167	198	218	116	134	3,468	10.4
Engineering, type not specified(b)	50	61	16	13	8	2	4	3	-	-	157	2.2
Fabricated metal products	890	1,036	423	219	293	181	251	265	114	264	3,936	15.9
Transport equipment	548	774	324	160	212	130	197	167	83	144	2,739	14.9
Other machinery & equipment	1,078	1,243	501	271	377	225	291	301	152	357	4,796	18.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	235	340	148	77	107	71	79	76	55	131	1,319	22.1
Electricity, gas & water	667	1,097	512	272	269	192	198	115	50	43	3,415	5.3
Construction	2,487	3,586	1,611	889	1,205	591	825	795	397	548	12,934	11.1
Wholesale trade	938	1,230	581	316	405	230	305	333	155	245	4,738	13.2
Retail trade	1,738	2,293	941	555	599	376	469	551	311	463	8,296	13.1
Transport, storage & communication-	1,011	1,515	802	469	613	352	438	439	163	262	6,064	11.3
Road transport	483	755	380	217	277	151	193	213	88	165	2,922	13.6
Other	528	760	422	252	336	201	245	226	75	97	3,142	9.2
Finance, property, etc.	716	840	405	221	353	177	257	286	144	178	3,577	13.2
Public administration & defence	376	540	232	102	167	76	102	162	61	58	1,876	9.4
Community services-	2,445	3,298	1,567	726	1,076	486	660	777	356	409	11,800	10.5
Health	1,479	1,923	947	437	614	307	399	472	219	245	7,042	10.9
Education, museum, etc.	490	672	308	136	195	80	100	134	54	47	2,216	7.8
Other	476	703	312	153	267	99	161	171	83	117	2,542	11.7
Recreation, personal etc.	615	969	519	264	322	194	301	317	154	213	3,868	13.7
Total (b)	18,871	25,445	12,119	6,550	8,395	4,634	6,193	6,388	3,172	4,717	96,484	12.6

(a) Excludes cases with period off work greater than 10,000 calendar days. (b) Includes Industries not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 5.2. NEW CASES OF INJURY BY ACCIDENT RESULTING IN A TEMPORARY DISABILITY: OCCUPATION BY DURATION OF PERIOD OFF WORK AND AVERAGE PERIOD OFF WORK, N.S.W., 1985-86

Occupation	Duration of period off work (completed weeks)											Total number of cases	Average period off work(a) (Weeks)
	Under 1	1	2	3	4-5	6-7	8-12	13-25	26-51	52 or more			
	(No of cases)												
Professional, technical & related workers	957	1,231	596	266	437	189	249	306	120	125	4,476	8.8	
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	1,112	1,476	670	372	547	280	384	525	259	328	5,953	13.4	
Sales workers	728	942	370	236	268	159	212	240	143	182	3,480	13.0	
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters & related workers	531	896	485	265	350	201	242	277	126	203	3,576	14.2	
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	836	1,060	794	423	451	262	414	337	158	114	4,849	7.1	
Workers in transport & communication	983	1,544	799	414	592	287	397	409	195	267	5,887	12.0	
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-	11,812	15,421	6,979	3,870	4,734	2,763	3,545	3,485	1,763	2,948	57,320	13.2	
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related workers	738	993	400	228	252	153	178	174	98	156	3,370	11.4	
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	870	1,089	475	240	342	192	230	262	134	316	4,150	19.0	
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	369	568	280	164	247	110	178	169	84	93	2,262	11.7	
Labourers n.e.c.	2,723	3,607	1,598	834	1,028	590	754	736	403	627	12,900	12.8	
Other	7,112	9,164	4,226	2,404	2,865	1,718	2,205	2,144	1,044	1,756	34,638	12.8	
Service, sport & recreation workers	1,853	2,797	1,403	687	969	477	732	770	384	527	10,599	13.2	
Total (b)	18,871	25,445	12,119	6,550	8,395	4,634	6,193	6,388	3,172	4,717	96,484	12.6	

(a) Excludes cases with period off work greater than 10,000 calendar days. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

TABLE 5.3. NEW CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE RESULTING IN A TEMPORARY DISABILITY: INDUSTRY BY DURATION OF PERIOD OFF WORK AND AVERAGE PERIOD OFF WORK, N.S.W., 1985-86

Industry	Duration of period off work (completed weeks)											Total number of cases	Average period off work(a) (Weeks)
	Under 1	1	2	3	4-5	6-7	8-12	13-25	26-51	52 or more			
	(No of cases)												
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	25	39	29	21	15	9	18	21	19	48	244	31.6	
Mining-	9	15	10	6	2	2	8	11	14	7	84	32.3	
Coal	2	2	4	1	-	-	2	4	10	1	26	26.2	
Other	7	13	6	5	2	2	6	7	4	6	58	35.0	
Manufacturing-	285	505	308	176	309	162	332	430	436	863	3,806	49.3	
Food, beverages & tobacco	87	145	93	50	95	47	94	95	75	142	923	32.4	
Textiles, clothing & footwear	17	45	30	11	30	12	35	64	79	149	472	66.5	
Wood, wood products, etc.	10	17	10	3	4	8	9	13	17	19	110	35.2	
Paper, paper products, etc.	19	38	27	18	28	8	32	28	24	78	300	45.2	
Chemicals, petroleum, etc.	9	27	22	11	26	8	20	32	27	58	240	60.7	
Non-metallic mineral products	10	8	8	6	6	5	10	16	14	30	113	64.3	
Basic metal products	24	42	23	11	16	10	24	18	22	26	216	28.1	
Engineering, type not specified(b)	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	3.1	
Fabricated metal products	18	38	24	16	23	8	17	52	29	90	315	64.4	
Transport equipment	23	28	15	12	13	10	18	14	25	26	184	33.4	
Other machinery & equipment	54	89	40	29	54	35	60	76	95	190	722	60.0	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13	23	16	9	14	10	12	22	29	55	203	55.1	
Electricity, gas & water	21	25	17	10	13	10	14	12	6	3	131	8.4	
Construction	43	98	39	23	39	32	40	54	34	52	454	23.7	
Wholesale trade	31	50	44	22	31	21	42	45	40	74	400	35.3	
Retail trade	44	115	46	39	66	42	78	98	99	182	809	40.3	
Transport, storage & communication-	27	28	28	22	32	12	29	27	18	37	260	28.3	
Road transport	4	12	12	7	5	4	11	13	11	14	93	34.3	
Other	23	16	16	15	27	8	18	14	7	23	167	24.9	
Finance, property, etc.	51	97	88	52	109	57	87	110	86	144	881	31.7	
Public administration & defence	30	54	45	17	39	23	34	43	33	37	355	18.9	
Community services-	128	222	150	89	158	79	112	163	87	145	1,333	25.3	
Health	78	135	76	53	75	45	55	81	31	59	688	21.2	
Education, museum, etc.	33	59	49	22	48	21	34	52	29	50	397	29.4	
Other	17	28	25	14	35	13	23	30	27	36	248	30.2	
Recreation, personal etc.	16	44	39	25	48	23	35	53	41	70	394	32.3	
Total (b)	710	1,292	843	502	861	472	829	1,067	913	1,662	9,151	37.7	

(a) Excludes cases with period off work greater than 10,000 calendar days. (b) Includes industries not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 5.4. NEW CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE RESULTING IN A TEMPORARY DISABILITY: OCCUPATION BY DURATION OF PERIOD OFF WORK AND AVERAGE PERIOD OFF WORK, N.S.W., 1985-86

Occupation	Duration of period off work (completed weeks)											Total number of cases	Average period off work(a) (Weeks)
	Under 1	1	2	3	4-5	6-7	8-12	13-25	26-51	52 or more			
	(No of cases)												
Professional, technical & related workers	61	101	66	35	67	26	44	54	30	51	535	22.5	
Administrative, executive & managerial workers; and clerical workers	124	260	230	121	248	127	211	277	197	352	2,147	31.0	
Sales workers	14	38	17	17	27	15	27	34	38	75	302	45.9	
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters & related workers	22	46	32	18	17	12	19	20	17	45	248	27.8	
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	6	8	7	3	-	-	4	6	13	3	50	26.6	
Workers in transport & communication	21	31	20	15	17	10	22	30	17	33	216	38.8	
Tradesmen, production-process workers & labourers n.e.c.-	379	667	365	210	367	202	408	516	501	950	4,565	44.2	
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers & related workers	75	113	54	28	67	32	62	63	44	105	643	31.3	
Metal workers, metal & electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	56	91	44	32	65	31	63	92	104	217	795	63.4	
Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers, n.e.c.	8	17	11	7	9	5	8	11	11	12	99	23.3	
Labourers n.e.c.	71	111	71	32	48	32	34	54	60	71	584	28.1	
Other	169	335	185	111	178	102	241	296	282	545	2,444	46.1	
Service, sport & recreation workers	79	140	102	79	114	79	93	125	99	147	1,057	31.1	
Total (b)	710	1,292	843	502	861	472	829	1,067	913	1,662	9,151	37.7	

(a) Excludes cases with period off work greater than 10,000 calendar days. (b) Includes occupations not stated.

TABLE 5.5. NEW CASES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE RESULTING IN A TEMPORARY DISABILITY: NATURE OF DISEASE BY DURATION OF PERIOD OFF WORK AND AVERAGE PERIOD OFF WORK, N.S.W., 1985-86

Nature of disease	Duration of period off work (completed weeks)										Total number of cases	Average period off work(a) (Weeks)
	Under 1	1	2	3	4-5	6-7	8-12	13-25	26-51	52 or more		
	(No of cases)											
Infective & parasitic diseases	48	89	60	33	40	16	21	14	9	10	340	8.8
Neoplasms	9	10	2	2	4	2	1	4	1	3	38	14.5
Mental disorders	9	20	20	7	25	7	15	34	28	48	213	45.2
Deafness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of the nervous system & sense organs	16	29	20	20	40	25	22	39	34	37	282	30.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	3	6	4	5	11	4	22	29	20	41	145	59.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	14	25	17	10	13	7	13	17	29	31	176	51.8
Diseases of the digestive system	1	4	5	13	29	47	64	37	12	7	219	14.3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	90.0
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	191	275	152	62	80	43	67	43	31	28	972	9.1
Tenosynovitis, bursitis & synovitis	143	350	259	164	298	139	293	370	282	494	2,792	35.8
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	264	471	296	177	314	178	306	473	464	954	3,897	49.2
Other (b)	12	13	8	7	7	4	5	6	3	7	72	18.5
Total	710	1,292	843	502	861	472	829	1,067	913	1,662	9,151	37.7

(a) Excludes cases with period off work greater than 10,000 calendar days. (b) Includes diseases not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 5.6. NEW CASES OF EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: INDUSTRY BY TOTAL AND AVERAGE COMPENSATION PAYMENTS, N.S.W., 1985-86

Industry	Injury by accident		Occupational diseases		Total employment injuries	
	Total compensation payments	Average compensation payments	Total compensation payments	Average compensation payments	Total compensation payments	Average compensation payments
\$('000)						
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	21,884.2	7.4	2,691.6	8.7	24,575.9	7.5
Mining-	49,203.3	6.7	3,954.3	4.7	53,157.6	6.5
Coal	44,236.7	7.1	2,899.2	5.1	47,135.9	6.9
Other	4,966.6	4.4	1,055.1	3.8	6,021.7	4.3
Manufacturing-	208,748.9	6.9	72,127.3	9.7	280,876.1	7.4
Food, beverages & tobacco	29,581.4	5.5	10,957.7	9.6	40,539.1	6.2
Textiles, clothing & footwear	14,165.8	9.7	9,852.5	17.9	24,018.2	11.9
Wood, wood products, etc.	15,989.7	7.6	1,735.8	9.1	17,725.6	7.7
Paper, paper products, etc.	11,670.4	6.3	5,200.5	12.9	16,870.9	7.4
Chemicals, petroleum, etc.	9,610.1	6.9	4,707.1	11.2	14,317.2	7.9
Non-metallic mineral products	12,395.7	8.4	2,539.6	9.4	14,935.3	8.6
Basic metal products	18,485.7	5.2	4,147.4	2.7	22,633.1	4.5
Engineering, type not specified	123.4	0.8	29.3	2.0	152.8	0.9
Fabricated metal products	27,846.8	6.9	8,067.6	11.1	35,914.4	7.6
Transport equipment	22,112.9	7.9	6,385.6	8.3	28,498.5	8.0
Other machinery & equipment	36,254.5	7.4	14,831.2	13.0	51,085.7	8.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10,512.3	7.8	3,672.9	13.1	14,185.2	8.7
Electricity, gas & water	9,668.3	2.8	1,173.0	2.4	10,841.4	2.8
Construction	82,541.3	6.3	7,761.5	6.2	90,302.9	6.2
Wholesale trade	28,306.8	5.9	6,035.1	10.8	34,341.8	6.4
Retail trade	44,562.9	5.3	10,866.2	12.2	55,429.2	5.9
Transport, storage & communication-	38,967.4	6.3	5,074.0	5.9	44,041.4	6.2
Road transport	19,933.0	6.6	2,374.6	12.6	22,307.7	7.0
Other	19,034.4	5.9	2,699.4	4.0	21,733.7	5.6
Finance, property, etc.	20,158.6	5.5	9,386.1	9.8	29,544.6	6.4
Public administration & defence	4,168.0	2.2	2,825.2	6.8	6,993.2	3.0
Community services-	62,432.1	5.2	14,169.8	9.0	76,601.9	5.6
Health	45,809.1	6.3	7,210.2	9.5	53,019.4	6.6
Education, museum, etc.	6,575.9	2.9	3,462.4	7.1	10,038.3	3.7
Other	10,047.1	3.9	3,497.1	11.0	13,544.2	4.7
Recreation, personal etc.	23,655.4	5.9	5,066.6	11.9	28,721.9	6.5
Total (a)	594,297.3	6.0	141,130.6	8.8	735,427.9	6.4

(a) Includes industries not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TABLE 5.7. EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: YEAR OF PAYMENT - INDUSTRY BY TOTAL AND AVERAGE COMPENSATION PAYMENTS, N.S.W., 1985-86

Industry	injury by accident		Occupational diseases		Total employment Injuries	
	Total compensation payments	Average compensation payments	Total compensation payments	Average compensation payments	Total compensation payments	Average compensation payments
\$ ('000)						
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	25,334.1	4.3	2,556.0	4.2	27,890.1	4.3
Mining-	63,975.9	5.1	3,733.6	1.8	67,709.5	4.7
Coal	50,967.4	5.0	2,927.9	1.9	53,895.4	4.6
Other	13,008.5	6.0	805.6	1.6	13,814.1	5.2
Manufacturing-	305,368.9	4.7	61,028.6	3.4	366,397.5	4.4
Food, beverages & tobacco	44,972.9	4.0	10,594.4	3.8	55,567.3	4.0
Textiles, clothing & footwear	17,799.9	5.3	6,761.2	4.8	24,561.1	5.1
Wood, wood products, etc.	23,233.1	5.2	2,000.9	4.0	25,234.0	5.0
Paper, paper products, etc.	15,554.9	4.0	3,688.0	3.6	19,242.9	3.9
Chemicals, petroleum, etc.	14,709.6	4.4	4,012.6	3.8	18,722.2	4.2
Non-metallic mineral products	18,904.1	5.9	2,638.0	3.7	21,542.1	5.5
Basic metal products	43,148.5	6.0	5,434.3	2.2	48,582.9	5.0
Engineering, type not specified	1,150.6	2.6	254.5	4.5	1,405.2	2.9
Fabricated metal products	38,109.2	4.6	5,187.1	3.1	43,296.3	4.4
Transport equipment	22,704.6	4.2	4,154.6	2.0	26,859.2	3.6
Other machinery & equipment	49,307.8	4.6	12,618.4	3.9	61,926.2	4.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15,773.5	4.9	3,684.6	4.4	19,458.1	4.8
Electricity, gas & water	19,464.1	3.3	1,689.9	2.0	21,154.0	3.2
Construction	117,617.5	4.4	5,965.6	2.3	123,583.1	4.2
Wholesale trade	32,880.8	3.5	4,021.2	3.2	36,902.0	3.4
Retail trade	49,101.0	3.1	7,604.8	3.8	56,705.7	3.2
Transport, storage & communication-	46,958.1	4.1	3,120.9	1.8	50,079.0	3.8
Road transport	25,623.1	4.4	1,161.6	2.8	26,784.8	4.3
Other	21,335.0	3.8	1,959.2	1.5	23,294.2	3.4
Finance, property, etc.	26,156.8	3.3	8,621.3	3.7	34,778.1	3.4
Public administration & defence	10,461.5	2.7	3,033.0	2.9	13,494.5	2.7
Community services-	74,123.7	3.0	12,142.6	3.3	86,266.2	3.0
Health	51,077.6	3.4	5,983.4	3.4	57,061.0	3.4
Education, museum, etc.	10,726.4	2.2	3,777.4	3.2	14,503.8	2.4
Other	12,319.7	2.5	2,381.8	3.2	14,701.5	2.6
Recreation, personal etc.	27,535.0	3.5	3,833.6	4.1	31,368.5	3.5
Total (a)	798,977.3	4.1	117,350.9	3.2	916,328.2	3.9

(a) Includes industries not classified for lack of sufficient data.

TECHNICAL NOTE

CALCULATION OF THE INCIDENCE OF EMPLOYMENT INJURIES

Estimation Procedure

1. The incidence of employment injuries is the number of employment injuries expressed as a rate per 1,000 workers exposed to risk. That is, it is calculated, for males, females and persons, according to the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{number of injuries}}{\text{number of workers}} \times 1,000$$

2. Separate incidence statistics have been calculated in this publication for:

- a. all employment injuries (Section 1);
- b. employment injuries resulting from accidents (Section 1);
- c. employment injuries resulting from workplace accidents (Sections 1 and 2);
- d. employment injuries resulting from road traffic accidents (Section 3); and
- e. occupational diseases (Sections 1 and 4).

For each of these categories, separate industry and occupation incidence statistics have also been calculated, with a further dissection by sex in the case of Section 2, 3 and 4.

3. Ideally, the number of workers included in the denominator calculations should be the average annual number of workers that could potentially suffer an employment injury (as covered by the scope of the N.S.W. Workers' Compensation Statistical Collection). This would be best achieved theoretically by taking the average monthly employment reported by establishments covered by the workers' compensation system, classified by industry and occupation in precisely the same way as the workers figuring in the numerator. This denominator would then be applied to the workers' compensation data to produce incidence statistics. However, data on the number of injuries and the number of workers are not available from this one data source. Therefore, certain adjustments are required to match as closely as possible the scope of the data included in the numerator and the denominator.

Number of Injuries

4. The data used in the incidence calculations is the number of employment injuries within the scope of the N.S.W. Workers' Compensation collection, excluding injuries to employees of the State Rail Authority (SRA) and the Urban Transit Authority (UTA). These injuries have been excluded from the incidence calculations (only) because most of the injuries

suffered by these employees are claimed for under the (N.S.W.) Transport Authorities Act, and injuries claimed under that Act are outside the scope of the statistics presented in this publication. The number of SRA and UTA employees have similarly been excluded from the number of workers as contained in the denominator (see below).

- 5. In each years' statistics, a small number of injuries are included in industry category 'Engineering, type not specified'. The industry description supplied to the Australian Bureau of Statistics was not precise enough for a specific industry code to be allocated. When calculating incidence, these injuries were apportioned on a prorata basis, to other industries which fell into a general engineering industry category. The industries involved are identified by a footnote in relevant tables.
- 6. Industry and occupation descriptions that cannot be classified to a specific industry or occupation category are not included in the incidence calculations for any of the individual industry and occupation categories. However, they have been included in the calculations for relevant totals.
- 7. These adjustments have been made so the incidence statistics more accurately reflect employment injuries in the workforce.

Number of Workers

8. Data on employed wage and salary earners obtained from the Monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been used as the basis for the calculation of the number of workers. These data have been adjusted as far as possible to match the scope of the adjusted workers' compensation data. The adjustments which have been made to the LFS data are:

- a. exclusion of Commonwealth employees.
- b. exclusion of SRA and UTA employees; and
- c. exclusion of members of the N.S.W. Police Force.

9. To further match the scope of the workers' compensation and LFS data, the following adjustments should also have been made to the LFS data:

- a. inclusion of that part of the self-employed category of workers who are deemed as workers under the Workers' Compensation Act; and
- b. exclusion of that portion of casual employees not covered by the Workers' Compensation Act.

These adjustments could not be applied to the (adjusted) LFS data because of the unavailability of the necessary data to effect them.

Quality of the Incidence Statistics

10. The quality of the incidence statistics depends upon the degree and extent of the difference between the scope of the workers' compensation and LFS data, as well as on the reliability of these data.

11. The most significant difference in the scope of the workers' compensation and LFS data is in the treatment of self-employed persons deemed as workers under the Workers' Compensation Act. Injuries to these workers are included in the number of injuries but the workers in this category are excluded from the number of workers. The effect of this difference in scope is unevenly distributed amongst the different industries and occupations, as certain industries (such as construction and road transport) and occupations (such as construction - related occupations and workers involved in transport) have a far higher proportion of self-employed persons. The non-inclusion of these persons in the number of workers data means that their relevant incidences will be higher than would have been the case if that group of self-employed persons who are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act had been included in the number of workers data. This effect will obviously be greater for those industries and occupations with the higher proportions of these self-employed persons.

12. The reliability of the number of workers data is affected by the sample errors associated with the use of LFS data. The sampling error is a measure of the

variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population is surveyed. Since the LFS data are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, the estimates derived from them are subject to *sampling variability*; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate and this is known as the relative standard error. In this collection, the relative standard error of the incidence is approximately equal to the relative standard error of the denominator. Incidence statistics based on LFS data with a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent have not been included in this publication.

Where significant movements in incidence rates occur, it is possible that changes in the LFS data represent a significant influence. An examination of relative standard errors of LFS data is particularly relevant in these circumstances.

13. The reliability of both the number of injuries and the number of workers data is affected by *non-sampling* errors. These are inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by data providers, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding of data, and errors made in processing the data. They may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum.